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ALER IN VACES, ad Bridge,

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Druggists generally 1y51

ELPS BROWN, Jersey City, N. J. ice, Augusta, P. Shaw, Portland, Shepley, Portland. Roberts, Bangor. 3, and the amount of aken by some of the designed to meet the

WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

sizes.
Coal, for sale low for T & BRADBURY.

EBEN FULLER. ARMER. GER. ridge, Augusta,

ayment is made within discount will be made if payment is delayed are charged 25 cents



VOL. XXX.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

NO. 41.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Thursday, October 7th, 8th and 9th.

Hancock, at Ellsworth, Tuesday, Sept. 30th, and Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1st and 2d.

North Kennebec, at Waterville, Tuesday and WednesNorth Kennebec, at Waterville, Tuesday and WednesOct. 7th and 8th.

West Penobscot, at East Corinth, Tuesday, Sept. 30th, and Wednesday, Oct. 1st.

North Penobscot, at Lincoln, Wednesday and Thurs-large for a small place—the product of which

The "Cattle Show and Fair." We have kept standing in our leading column, peas, squashes, &c., &c., while there seems to be no end to the amount of currants of both the those farmers who occasionally need "touching White Dutch and common red sorts, which are which run from it to the sins of the body each latter by in a good cause, though not generally negligent—a list of our County Fairs and the time all; Mr. Eaton has the Concord, Hartford Production and the time all; Mr. Eaton has the Concord, Hartford Production and the time all; Mr. Eaton has the Concord, Hartford Production and the time all; Mr. Eaton has the Concord, Hartford Production and the time all; Mr. Eaton has the Concord, Hartford Production and the time all; Mr. Eaton has the Concord, Hartford Production and the time all is the same of the body each latter by the same of the body each la been able to obtain them. Although the Trus-tees of the State Society have deemed it unadvisa-them to be found any where. There is also upon so far as we know, not one of our County Socie- water, Mass., called the Old Colony grape, this water, Mass., called the Old Colony grape, this year in bearing for the first time, which promises there is no reason why they should; indeed there are many reasons why in a time like the present are many reasons why in a time like the present also growing in his garden, pears—the Flemish destructive to fruit trees, by saturating the knot three hands. In his stable he has fifteen thoroughalso growing in his garden, pears—the Flemish increased attention should be given them, and every effort made to have the exhibitions useful and attractive. The public mind is occupied to a great extent with other matters, which may cause a less full attendance than formerly; but our crops are this year bounteous; there is fine stock, excellent fruit, and every needed requisite for a fine display of agricultural productions. So crops are this year bounteous; there is fine stock, excellent fruit, and every needed requisite for a fine display of agricultural productions. So farmers turn out and attend your Cattle Show. productive of beneficial results, it is necessary to sketch of one of our pleasantest and most prosustain them; and if it requires a little extra ex- ductive gardens, will teach a lesson of thorough ertion to sustain them now, that effort should not and clean culture, and of economising every foot be withheld. Their usefulness will be greatly of soil which is in a proper state for field or garaugmented in the future, and all must turn out den crops. to maintain their interest and usefulness in the present time, so disastrous to almost every other

Announcing the Annual Exhibition of the Hancock County Agricultural Society, the Ellsworth American makes some pertinent and forcible remarks, some extracts from which—containing one marks, some extracts from which—this late or two excellent suggestions, which at this late Department, signed "for the Commissioner," en-

to extract as much as possible from the earth, nor of the mechanic to prosecute his business with a will, and consequently with success. No matter what else we may neglect, certainly the farm and workshop should have their usual attention, efit of the following notice of his farm: and workshop should have their usual attention, and perhaps an increased attention. Nothing could be more suicidal at this critical time than for business men to leave off their accustomed business. Instead of the war, which is making business. Instead of the war, which is making such large drafts on our pockets and our population, being a reason for neglect of business, it should be a stimulant to increased effort. We are all dependent, as heretofore, on the crops for sustenance, and to the handicraft of the artisan for articles necessary for the conveniences of life. So also should we keep the schools in operation and the pulpit supplied; and all of our usual public gatherings for mutual improvement, or for the public good, should be fostered and maintained. Let us all while these eventful days are passing, hold on to such of our old institutions, and practices as tend to our benefit, or to make us forget for the moment, the great question which is consuming us.

and practices as tend to our benefit, or to make us forget for the moment, the great question which is consuming us.

Most, or all of the towns have filled the last quota; and if another draft should be determined upon, it will be some months hence. In the meantime prepare something for the Fair, farmers of Hancock. Suppose the Trustees should so far imitate the practice of the great International Exhibition, as to assign a particular place in the Hall for each of the several towns, expecting each town should get up a pleasant rivairy in seeing which should make the best show? Why not farmers, make the Hancock Agricultural Fair your institution, and make it what it should be, a splendid success, and a public benefit? It can be done. It will be done if you take hold of it. No matter, if some things have been done that should not, and others neglected that should have been attended to; or if seemingly it has been run as a private enterprise. Let the dead past bury its dead, and the live present push on to a more complete success."

The annual Show and Fair of the old Kennebee Society will be held in Readfield on Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th of October next. The members and exhibitors of this Society are reminded that the examination by the

next. The members and exhibitors of this Society are reminded that the examination by the Committees will take place on Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M.; plowing match at 1 o'clock P. M.; trial of draught oxen at 24 o'clock On description of saimal being thoroughly provided with an eye to comfort and convenience, every M.; trial of draught oxen at 2½ o'clock. On Thursday, at 10 A. M., an address will be delivered by Mr. Boardman of the Maine Farmer, after which the reports of committees will be made. At 2 P. M., the examination of speed and matched horses on the track will take place.

The luxury of what N. P. Willis calls "country life within city reach," is not often enjoyed in the city, but if any thing approaches near it, it is having a small farm in a quiet part of the city, where, in addition to pure air, and fresh Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man. fruits and vegetables, can be also enjoyed the Agricultural Exhibitions in Maine-1862. pleasures of a city residence. The proportions The following is a list of the Agricultural Exhibitions to be held in this State during the coming autumn. Will the Secretaries of those Societies not mentioned below, furnish us with the cieties not mentioned below, furnish us with the location is one of the most desirable of any time and place of holding their shows, so that we in the city. Sloping gently in front towards the can make our list complete. There will be no street, the flower garden is seen to good advanexhibition by the State Society this year.

Androsooggin Agricultural and Horticultural Society, at Lewiston, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 7th, 8th and 9th.

street, the nower garden is seen to good tage—and in its season no garden in our city is more attractive—while the portion farther back devoted to fruit trees, grain, &c., if a little steep-Kennebec, at Readfield, Wednesday and Thursday, er, is not so much so but what one or two ter-North Waldo, at Unity, Wednesday and Thursday, races add considerable to the beauty of the October 15th and 16th.
Sagadahoo, at Topsham, Tuesday, Wednesday and sagadahoo, at Topsham, Tuesday, Wednesday, We Sagadahoc, at Topsham, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 7th, 8th and 9th.
West Washington, Jonesboro', Wednesday and Thursday, October 1st and 2d.
North Franklin, at Phillips, Wednesday and Thursday, October 1st and 2d.
North Franklin, at Phillips, Wednesday and Thursday, October 1st and 2d. day, October 8th and 9th.
Waldo, at Belfast, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
Cotober 1st, 2d and 3d.
from the cold north-western winds. The soil is
a clayey loam, sufficiently moist, and well drained West Oxford, at Fryeburg, Tuesday, Wednesday and by the natural aspect of the location.

West Somerset, at Anson, Wednesday and Thursday, ductions are such as not only help to promote d 2d. nobscot. at East Corinth, Tuesday, Sept. 30th, ful character. Thus he has a large orchard—seday, Oct. 1st. Franklin, at Farmington, on Wednesday and Thurs-day, Oct. 1st. and 2d. bushels. Besides this there are numerous young Provincial Fair of Canada East, at Sherbrooke, Sept. apple trees which will soon come into bearing Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, at Toron- and take the place of those older ones that will Agricultural Association of Opposition (Conference of Sept. 22d—29th.

York County, (N. B.) Fredericton, Oct. 14th and 15th.

Kings County, (N. B.) at Hampton Ferry, Oct. 8th.

Carleton County, (N. B.) at Woodstock, Oct. 13th

a "patch of potatoes." A quite extensive and very productive vegetable garden produces an when they were to be held, so far as we have life, Rebecca, Northern Muscadine, and other ble to hold an exhibition the present autumn, yet his grounds a seedling which originated in Bridge-

## The Department of Agriculture.

Having devoted considerable space within the from that city for the last three years : day we desire to commend to our readers—we transfer to our columns:

"If we thought anything we could say would influence a single person to contribute something towards the Exhibition, we would surely say that it is in the says that "Mr. Newton the Commissioner," enclosing an article from the National Intelligencer of Sept. 8th referring to this subject, with the request that we should publish it. The article says that "Mr. Newton the Commissioner of Agriculture was the classical transfer of the commissioner, and the commissioner, and the commissioner is considered. towards the Exhibition, we would surely say that word. As it is, we shall venture a word or two, and trust to the good sense of those interested to supply anything lacking. We have all been,—we are all now—deeply absorbed in the great question which is rending the nation. So absorbed are we in these vital questions of national life, or national death, that all else seems insipid. All of this anxiety and excitement, has its influ-All of this anxiety and excitement, has its influand of this anxiety and excitement, has been at the head of such a model farm cannot be ignorant of the interests of a Department of bly as those of other classes. There should, however, be no relaxation in the efforts of the farmer Mr. Newton was a practical farmer, and having

### Another Half Hour in a Garden.

where the hands about the place are employed during inclement weather.

The reportation of Mr. Newton as a farmer has during inclement weather.

The reputation of Mr. Newton as a farmer has long become so well established that he has frequent applications from gentlemen of fortune to instruct their sons in the business, so that for instruct their sons in the business, so that for several years past he has had several apprentices of this kind, who serve a regular apprenticeship of three or four years, and pay two or three hundred dollars a year for the knowledge they receive. They generally prove to be industrious, active young men, and, having mostly received a good education, turn out to be accomplished for the new York Evening Post gives an interesting account of some of the large farming estates in Eastern Virginia. Our large farming operations at the west dwindle into insignificance, in point of magnitude, when compared with the extent and operations upon some of the old estates in Eastern Virginia. The following will be read with peculiar interest at the received a confidence of the New York Evening Post gives an interesting account of some of the large farming operations at the west dwindle into insignificance, in point of magnitude, when compared with the extent and operations upon some of the large farming operations at the west dwindle into insignificance, in point of magnitude, when compared with the extent and operations upon some of the large farming operations at the west dwindle into insignificance, in point of magnitude, when compared with the extent and operations upon some of the old estates in Eastern Virginia. farmers and excellent men—the true nobilty of our country. Mr. N. has five other apprentices, our country. Mr. N. has five other apprentices, making his ordinary force upwards, of one dozen strong, by which he is enabled to conduct in the most skillful manner probably one of the most productive and profitable farms in the State.

"Two years ago, I had the pleasure, (for 11 was a great one then.) of visiting most of the great estates on the James river, which are now more or less occupied by our troops. \* \*

The have the reputation of being all that remains of aristocracy left in this country. Many of them An Improvement in Carts.

also in Belgium, for the purpose of hauling stones, manure, &c. Two chains are suspended, one fastened to each end of the front axle and the was near noon when we reached Claremont. This which are pointed for this purpose, and lift them employed as follows: one by one, letting the load drop through. This

plan saves lifting the whole mass of stones or Claremont, plan saves lifting the whole mass of stones or manure up over the sides of a wagon.

An improvement upon this method would be to have wagons, especially those used for hauling rocks or other heavy materials, suspended from the axle, in the same manner as are those used by the truckmen in this city. The rear axle is made of iron, and drops down about a foot so as to let the body of the cart rest upon it, and the axle does not at all interfere with the load. The which run from it to the sills of the body each twenty-five cents a cord for freight charges.

### Farm Items.

BLACK WARTS ON TREES. A writer in the On the river in front of his house were two

be mixed with the grain when it is wet. The hay

showing the amount of butter and cheese exported

The above table shows a very large increase for so brief a time. Compared with other agricultural productions the freight on these articles, in proportion to their value is very small, and there is every reason to believe that the quantity exported will continue to increase in years to come.

The last estate we visited was Curl's Neck, within granteen miles of Richmond. This was

better than that made wholly from corn. He and oats mixed, in equal quantities, and ground

AN ORCHARD REGISTER. A writer in the Iowa Homestead furnishes that paper with a plan of Richmond. his orchard register, which is in fact a map of the orchard. The trees are marked down, just as they stand in the orchard, and then numbered on the plan, the number referring to the variety. We consider this a desirable method, especially bels are liable to get broken off.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I noticed an article in the Farmer in the spring of 1861, in regard to killing lice and sheep ticks with tobacco smoke, in which you spoke of a fumigator that you had invented and intended to introduce to the public. Now I and intended to introduce to the public. Now I would like to know what you have done with it? Something of the kind is very much needed, and would sell. Yours for improvement,

Oxford.

Oxford.

pondent any information respecting it. Lice are usually quite troublesome upon young stock, &c., unner and the new growth of English will be in the fall, and is probable that such a machine much purer than when the wild grass is cut and would be much needed, and would find a ready taken off. sale the coming fall.

## Novel Mode of Growing Squashes.

An excellent method of growing squashes, melons and other such vegetables, where a person has but little room and wishes to make the most of it

Virginia Farming---The Rich old Estates.

A correspondent of the New York Evening present time:
"Two years ago, I had the pleasure, (for it was

are over two hundred years old.

The river between Richmond and Claremont averages most of the way from one to two miles wide, and beautifully wooded with very thick foliage, a good many willows and oaks, hollies thirty and forty feet high, and myrtles, such as we at the North grow in our green houses. The banks of the river never rise higher than forty to sixty feet, and are generally much lower, so The above cut represents a very simple arragement, much in use in the north of France, and
that they frequently permit a view of some of the
old houses. Most of the old estates have docks,
at which the steamer touches on seeing a flag

other to each end of the rear axle, and narrow is the residence of Mr. William Allen, a young planks, joists, or poles, laid on as shown in the cut. To unload small stones, or manure, it is only necessary to seize the rear end of the planks,

axle does not at all interfere with the load. The axle is supported and strengthened by iron braces cords a year, upon which he received one dollar

a swivel, which allows a free use of the fore penses of five or six overseers with large salaries, support eight hundred and twelve negroes, build and keep up eight or ten docks half as many miles, and also keep in order twelve miles of rail

sown when a field is to seeded down, be it barley, hospitality with which we were entertained here, wheat or oats, to be washed, which will cleanse as well as other places here mentioned, was well If you believe, as of course you do, that they are tain only ordinary crops. To such we hope this it from foul or light seed, and that the hay seed worthy of the uncient renown of Virginia in times gone by, never, probably, to return.
The Shirley Estate. About eight miles above

seed will stick to the grain; it can thus be sown evenly in the strongest breeze and at once going over the field.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTED. The N. Y.

HIS CHREEK ESTATE. About eight lines above Westover on the same side of the river, is Shirley, or Shirley Hundreds, belonging to Mr. Hill Carter. This estate consists of three thousand acres, of which, in 1860, five hundred were in wheat, three hundred in corn, three hundred and twenty Journal of Commerce gives the following table in clover. The wheat averages twenty-five and the corn fifty bushels to the acre. There were three hollies on this estate, the stem of the largest being eight feet in circumference, and the drip 1859, 2,494,000 lbs. butter. 9,287,000 lbs. cheese. 1860, 10,980,000 " " 23,252,000 " " 1861, 23,150,000 " " 40,041,000 " " tensive than at the other places, consisting of six

APPLES FOR FATTENING SWINE. A farmer writing in the Germantown Telegraph highly recomacres—3,000 only being in cultivation in 1860, the use of apples for fattening swine, and considers the quality of pork made partly from apples the duality of pork made partly from apples the partly from apples for fattening swine, and consider the partly from apples for fattening swine, and consider the partly from apples for fattening swine, and consider the partly from apples for fattening swine, and consider the partly from apples the partly from apples the partly from apples the partly from apples for fattening swine, and consider the partly from apples the partly from apples the partly from apples for fattening swine, and consider the partly from apples for fattening from apples the partly from apples from appl there, Mr. Allen preferring to live at Claremont, better than that made wholly from corn. He but there was a grand old rambling brick house, adds that when he has not apples, he prefers corn with ten windows in a row.

After driving five miles through this estate, the most productive and best cultivated of any we saw, and fourteen miles through the post ros bad enough even in peaceful times, we reached

### Bog and Peat Meadows.

Now is the time to burn and to seed down bog meadows that have been properly ditched and prepared. The surface matter should all be burned, and the ashes well spread. Those will be a for young orchards where wooden or metalic la-sufficient manure for the grass seed, and will give a number of harvests of hay. When the hay fails, turn over the surface again and burn and

> It must be kept in mind that the first step to be taken in all bog meadows is to drain them thoroughly. The ditches may be dug four rods asunder—three or four feet wide and three feet deep. Thorough draining is essential if you would have good English hay.

all the wild growth is not great. Note. As this was one of the Dr.'s inventions

The meadow must not be moved before covering it with gravel, for we choose to bury the wild

> The land of course must be first ditched and drained. Compost manure is required the first year to support the English grass. Then a small dressing once in two years will be enough to enable the English grass to keep the wild from reappearing.—Mass. Ploughman.

But little room and wishes to make the most of it —as in a small city plat—is to plant them so they will run on a trellis. Set four upright stakes or small posts about two feet apart each way, in the center of which plant the melons, squash, or whatever else is wished. As the vines begin to run, support them upon the trellis by nailing across small slats of board, and when the melons set and begin to form fruit, erect a shelf for it by placing short pieces of boards across the slats previously nailed on. Pinch off the running shoots of the vines so as not to have too heavy a growth, and as they run higher place additional slats for the purpose of supporting them. There are two advantages to this plan, and so far as we are acquainted, no disadvantages; it economizes space in the garden, and the fruit ripens earlier than when upon the ground half covered with leaves. Those of our readers who have small gardens would do well to "make a note" of this plan and give it a trial another season.

Removing Honey from Hives.

Two years ago we tried the following experiment on a hive of bees, from which it was desired to take the honey. Having bored a few holes near the top of the hive, it was then inverted, and an empty box of the same size placed over it; both were then lifted into an empty tub, into two fast, in order to avoid drowning the bees. As the water was slowly poured, allowing time for the liquid to penetrate through the holes, but not too fast, in order to avoid drowning the bees. As the water rose amongst the combs was then lifted off and placed on the bees found their way up into the empty box, which was then lifted off and placed on the bees found their way up into the empty box, which was then lifted off and placed on the bees found their way up into the empty box, which was then lifted off and placed on the bees found their way up into the empty box. The box, full of water and combs, was then lifted off and placed on the bees found their way up into the empty box, which was then lifted off and placed on t Removing Honey from Hives.

some frug rows. Date the pipes were not so circumstanced.

More recently, between old and extremely exhausted willow stools, there was spread about nie niches thick of old mare, or eider pressings fin the same year of the application this produced an ordinary effect. Those willow stools, which for many years had produced only weak wigo, and the same year of the application this produced an ordinary effect. Those willow stools, which for many years had produced only weak wigo, and the same stools will be received an ordinary effect. Those willow stools, which for many years had produced not years the same continued to do the continue of these observations, he determined on the produced of the produced an ordinary effect, and the produced an ordinary effect, the produced an ordinary effect, the produced an ordinary effect, the produced and the produced an ordinary effect, the produced and the pro

sound apple is gone, and I have nothing but fair fruit left. The crop of insects for the next year is destroyed by the pigs. They root around under the trees, keep the soil loose, manure the land some, and work over what manure I spread. The apples help the pigs, and the pigs help the apples."

I saw John's secret at once, and have profited by it. I never had so few insects as this spring, and I give the pigs the credit for it. In turning the orchard into a pasture put in pigs—not landpikes with snouts like levers. You might loose trees as well as insects in that case. But well bred animals with judicious snouts, will root in a subdued and Christian-like manner.—American Agriculturist.

Sea-Coast Farms.

The farms in Rye and Greenland, and all through that vicinity where sea weed could be used as a fertilizer, have been remarkably profit-leven the case is provided as a fertilizer, have been remarkably profit-leven the case in splenes.

Report: Leather and Leather Goods. For best tanned calf skins, sole and upper leather, case of cowhide boots, two or more pairs calf boots, specimen ladies' winter boots, specimen ladies' winter boots, specimen ladies' winter boots, specimen aldies' winter boots, specimen calfiden's boots or shoes for winter, case of cowhide boots, specimen calf boots, specimen ladies' winter boots, specimen calf boots, specimen calf boots, specimen cach, Vol. Report.

Housenold Manuelactures boots, specimen calf boots, specimen calf boots, specimen cach, Vol. Report.

Housenold Manuelactures boots, specimen calf boots, spec

through that vicinity where sea weed could be used as a fertilizer, have been remarkably profitable. Huge crops of hay and potatoes have annually been sold, and there was no necessity for keeping stock to make manure. In this respect, these farms are very desirable. For other crops, however, they have not been so profitable. One o slave could endure, is cheerfully done by them. 8th and 9th, 1862: no slave could endure, is cheerfully done by them.

Their vast fields of grass and marsh hay, their acres of potatoes, all involved labor of the severest kind; while every wind and storm on the coast which brought up the sea weed was taken advantage of, early and late, to secure the valuable manure. Consequently the Rye farmers are or were old men at middle aged. Their great labor stiffened the muscles and joints, and you are the storm of the muscles and joints. and you are the storm of the sto

sadvantage of, early and late, to secure the valuable able manure. Consequently the Rye farmers are or were old men at middle aged. Their great labor stiffened the muscles and joints, and yet seemed to take away relish for other pursuits. They seemed to us, as we knew them twenty years ago, to be petrifying for the want of rational holidays or relaxation from severe toil. This may not be so now, or have been then in many cases, but our observation justified such conclusion at the time. Man indeed must and ought to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, but he has other than physical wants to supply, and ought never to allow his daily labor to usurp the place of other interests.—Journal of Agriculture.

Eradication of Ox-eye Daisios.

Do you or any of your subscribers know how to eradicate the Ox-eye Daisios.

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Covs. For best full blooded Durham, 2; foll to be developed to the proper of the proper o

that is in the month of February. Fruit trees in gardens, and, doubtless, also those in fields, treated as is above detailed, would repay the labor a hundred-fold.

Rogs in the Apple Orchards.

Nobody sends such apples to market as my neighbor John Jacobs. He always has apples to sell, and gets the highest price. Folks prefer an interest of the month of find a knotty fruit or a worm hole. Such Rhode Island Greenings and Roxbury Rusetts have never met with in the old States. I was going by Jacobs' orchard last summer, and I had the curiosity to call and examine for myself. Says I, "neighbor, what is there in your soil that makes such smooth large apples? They are a third bigger than I can get, and my trees look as well as yours

"The secret is not in the soil." John replied with a twinkle in his eye. "Do you see those yours the soil on pasture my orchard ten years ago with hogs, and since that time I have had no trouble with wormy fruit.

Apples, as a general thing, don't fall from the tree unless something is the matter with them. Apples, as a general thing, don't fall from the tree unless something is the matter with them. Apples, as a general thing, don't fall from the tree unless something is the matter with them. The apple worm and curculio lay their eggs in the fruit, and the apples drop early. The pigs devour the apples, and by September every unsound apple is gone, and I have nothing but fair fruit, lett. The crop of insects for the next year is destroyed by the pigs. They root around unsolved the proportion of such farmed and provided the provi

### North Penobscot Society.

The following is the list of Premiums for the hing has struck us as rather singular. The North Penobscot Agricultural and Horticultural farmers of Rye, and perhaps other places near, seem to be an over-worked race. Labor such as

Apple Pomace for Orchard Manure.

M. Frere Henry, of Rennes. France, in an article communicated to the Abeille Pomologique, mentions the following interesting facts:

For fifteen years he remarked that apple trees, the lower part of whose stems were covered with cider pressings spreading out from a large adjoining heap of that material, made double and treble the growth of trees that were not so circumstanced.

More recently, between old and extremely exhausted willow stools, there was spread about nine inches thick of old mare, or cider pressings. In the same year of the application this produced.

Horses and Colts. For best stallion which has been kept one service season within the limits of Society, \$5, 3, Vol. Agl Report; breeding mare, 4, 3, 2, Vol. Agl Report; 52; woolen one lb., woolen discussing, woolen discussing, woolen discussing, woolen discussing, woolen discussing, woolen mittens, not less than two pairs, woolen discussing, woolen mittens, not less than two pairs, woolen discussing, woolen discussions, wo

one 1b., woolen drawers, knit, each, 50c., 25; woolen gloves, not less than two pairs, each, 25c., 12; boy's cap, 50c., 25; cotton coverlet, \$1, 50; pair cotton stockings, cotton tidy, each, 25c., 12; worsted, silk, or cotton embroidery, specimen of common needle work, each, 50c., 25; specimen patching, darning, each, 25c., 12.

PICTURES AND PAINTINGS. Premiums not to exceed in amount, \$2; no one premium to exceed 50 cents.

FLOWERS AND BOQUETS. Premiums not to exceed in amount, \$2; no one premium to exceed 25 cents. amount, \$2; no one premium to exceed 25 cents.
FEUTIS AND VEGECABLES. For best winter apples, not less than two varieties, fall apples, each, 50c., 25; half bushel eating apples, quarter bushel plums, each, 50c.;

greatest variety of plums, 50c., 25, specimen of grapes, 50c.; half dozen pears, best tomatoes, half bushel bests, squashes, pumpkins, melons, string of onions, musk melons, English cabbage, 1 lb carrot seed, 1 lb. ruta baga seed, 1 lb. best seed, 1 lb. English turnip seed, 1 lb. cabbage seed, each, 25c; trace seed corn, 50c., 25; half bushel potatoes, 25c.

Crops. For best half acre corn, one acre wheat, plowed land, each, \$3, 2; acre wheat, burnt land, acre oats, acre peas and oats, acre barley, acre India or buck wheat, half acre potatoes, one-fourth acre beans, one-eighth acre beets, one-eighth acre carrots, one-eighth acre parsnips, each, \$2. 1; one-eighth acre ruta bagas, 1, 50. For the greatest value of crops of one or more kinds on one acre, \$3; for the greatest value of crops

### Economy and Economising.

raised on any one farm, consisting of not less than 12

acres under cultivation, with regard to the number of

acres cultivated, \$5.

These are two words which are now all the rage among our farmers, and it is amusing to see

ow well some of them understand them.

Their economy and economising is like that of he man who, seeing that his cider barrel was leaking at the spile, turned it over to tighten it, but did not notice that the bunghole was open and under.

Let me draw you a picture of some of our farm-

ers who are economising (and there are by far too many such). He cannot apply any lime this year, because he must economise and can't afford it; or, in other words, cannot afford to spend one dollar now that it may produce ten in a year or

He cannot afford to hire a man, and so his corn goes unworked and the crop is materially short-ened; his ground is only half plowed, because he has not time to do it well himself, and thereby loses several dollars to save one.

He does not place his manure under shelter in the spring, because he cannot afford to hire a man to do it, and has not time to do it himself; and yet will tell you if asked that one load of shel-tered manure is worth two of that not so taken

He discontinues taking (if he over did such a thing) an agricultural paper, and thus places his finger in the spile and leaves the bunghole wide open, with a vengeance.

He cannot afford to buy plaster for his clover

and corn, although he knows that it will do much to increase his crop; whereas, if he were to apply plaster to his grass, he would double or treble his money in a very short time, and the surplus might go towards hiring a hand.

The fact is that he begins his economy and economic is that he wrong and the breaks up

economising at the wrong end. He breaks up more ground, and spreads the same amount of labor—and less labor—over a larger surface, and lies under the impression that he is thereby obtaining larger crops, whereas, if he would culti-vate no more ground than he has manure and la-bor for, he would be the richer for it. The mainspring of economy in agriculture is necessing the amount of manures; this is the

very item which our economising farmer omits. Everything which will make manure should be thrown into the barnyard or pig-pen; the size of the compost heap should be increased; but have all the help you need, for that is or should be the last thing to decrease on the score of economy.

'There are hundreds of ways in which farmers may economise if they will, and only go at it in the proper manner.

the proper manner.

If I were going to adopt a more rigid system of economy, I should hire an additional hand, and make him pay his own and his fellow's wages, even if he did nothing else but collect materials for manure. Our farmers are only just beginning to understand the meaning of these two words, "coonomy and economising."—Ger. Telegraph.

### A Hyacinth Blooming Under Water.

Here is a pretty experiment for our lady friends who are fond of flowers. We copy from a little work called The Parlor Gardener, published by

Having made your choice among the brightest shades of blue, red and yellow, you must give your greatest care to a charming experiment which will be the source of a very agreeable amusement for you all the winter. You can procure, at a small expense, two vases of plain, clear, uncolored glass; both of the same form, except that one has no bottom, and is a little smaller than the other. They are to be used as follows: Put into the one open at both ends one of the finest of your hyacinth roots; suppose you take one of a fine red—a Sultan Soliman for instance; place this bulb in a position inverse to its natural position, that is, with the bottom up, and the top, from which the leaves and flowers are to come, downward, even with the orifice at the bot tom of the vase. Then you must crumble a mixture of good garden earth and leaf mould over the bulb until the vase is three-quarters full. A second bulb with a flower in strong contrast to the first, say a blue, if the flower of the first is red, and vice versa, must be next placed in the vase, so that the top shall be even with the upper orifice. You have nothing more to do than to place the vase thus prepared upon the first vase.

full of water.

Two similar couples look very well, placed upon two ends of the mantle-piece of a room in which people habitually sit, and where, consequently, fire is constantly made while the cold season lasts. The earth in the upper vase should be moderately watered as soon as the bulbs are placed in it, and then kept constantly moist, avoiding excess by renewed watering whenever you perceive that the earth is getting dry.

At the end of two days, the crowns of the two

bulbs will both send out straight, white roots; Very soon the two bulbs placed in a contrary po-sition to each other put forth leaves—the one into the air, the other into the water; then you will see appear in the midst of the transparent liquid the buds on the floral stalk, and finally the flowers, as beautiful, as well formed, of as rich a color, surrounded by leaves of as fine a green as color, surrounded by leaves of as fine a green as the corresponding parts possess, of the other flower planted in the ordinary manner, and vegetating and developing in the air—its natural element. It is true that time is necessary for all this to be accomplished; bulbs planted in October will flower fully in February or March; but is it not a pleasure to watch day by day the phases of developement, above all that of the hyacinth which ends by blooming in the water head downward? downward?

Lime should never be applied with animal ma-nures, unless they are too rich, or for the pur-pose of preventing noxious effluvia. It is injuri-ous when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the extractive matter insoluble.

words, signifying "stones that fall from the air," but their composition differs greatly from that of any other substances, although iron seems to be the chief ingredient, usually forming from 85 to 90 per cent of their weight. In addition to iron, they contain nickel, copper, tin, magnesium, aluminum and other metals in very small proportions, and also sulphur, carbon, silica, phosphorus, oxygen and hydrogen; but from the fact that iron is the principal metal found in their formation, these aerolites are frequently called meteoric iron. Their general appearance, like the one in question, somewhat resembles malleable iron, being black on the outside and of a greyish white within. All of them thus far discovered, are found to considerably affect the magnetic needle. There seems to be a remarkably similar appearance in their composition, so much so that learned men have always assigned to them a common origin. Although no new elements are found in them, yet differing as they do in their composition from anything belonging to the earth and considering the manner in which they make their appearance upon our planet, has led to the supposition that their formation belongs to some other body than the earth. Their first appearance is an instantaneous one, surrounded with a bright halo, rushing through the air in an oblique direction and with immense rapidity towards the earth. They shine with great splendor and explode with a loud report, sometimes supposed to be at an elevation of from thirty to forty miles above the surface of the earth. They are often found to bury themselves in the earth to a considerable depth and cannot be handled for some time after their descent on account of the mass being in a hot state.

There are many theories in regard to the source from whence these aerolites proceed. One is that they are meteors, formed in the atmosphere by the aggregation of their particles, somewhat in the manner in which rain and hail are formed; but this is not now even regarded as plausible, because leaving unexplained the sources whence the vapors are formed, as none of them have ever been detected in the atmosphere, a question arises how, if formed, the velocity which they have could be given them. Another theory is that of side. The enemy lost two of his Generals. Our Thomaston the astronomer Laplace, that they belonged to the moon and were hurled from its volcanoes with such mighty force as to bring them within the attraction of the earth's sphere. He estimated that a body projected from the moon with a velocity of 1771 feet the first second (this velocity being less than four times that of a cannon ball) would reach our earth in about 21 days. This theory, however, has been objected to by many eminent astronomers, on the ground that the actual velocity of the meteors is greater than they could moon, and that if this work of sending forth from its volcanoes such numberless aerolites as have fallen and will continue to fall upon the earth, the former satellite must rapidly diminish in size until it is itself reduced to a large sized meteor, finally exploding like the rest. Yet many consider it as by no means improbable that solid particles may be sent from the volcanoes of the moon with such force as to be hurled beyond the range of its own attraction and coming within the sphere of the earth's attraction are brought towards it. However, astronomers consider this as taking a rather limited view of the matter, as there is a remarkable analogy between these bodies and others that are known to be floating in space among the other planets and without the limits of our solar system, such as the asteroids which have been discovered between Jupiter and Mars. There is yet another theory respecting them which originated with a German astronomer about 1794. which is that these bodies are small planets or parts of planets, in motion through space, and that on coming within the atmosphere of our planet, lose their momentum and fall to the earth. But this theory fails to give an explanation of the heat of these bodies as they pass through our atmosphere, which cannot be accounted for or the idea of the compression of the air caused by their rapid motion, and this theory finds but little favor among scientific men.

These aerolites were known to the ancients and were held in great reverence by them. They are spoken of by Pliny, Livy, Plutarch and other ancient writers. They have been met with in all parts of the globe, and some of them are of immense size. In South America there is one calculated to weigh 30,000 lbs, and there is one in the cabinet of Yale College, found near the Red River, in Arkansas, which weighs 1,635 lbs. and in Normandy, in northern France, a large one fell in the year 1803, which was scattered over an immense tract of land, from which over two thousand fragments were gathered, the largest weighing seventeen pounds. But we leave for the present this interesting subject.

have obtained a wide celebrity for their unquestioned purity and rich and delicate flavor, rivaling the best and most celebrated European vintages in quality and cheapness. The culture of the grape in California has been attended with It will take up but little room and enable you to one of the best teachers of vocal music in this viextraordinary success. In 1853 the city of Los crush your refuse apples into cider or vinegar, cinity, proposes to open schools for the instruc-Angelos alone contained one million six hundred and fifty thousand vines, and produced about as you please, from a pint to a hogshead. These mend him to the patronage of those who desire seventy-five thousand gallons of wine. Since that time the production has been immensely increased, and has become one of the most important industrial interests of the State. Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co., New York and Boston, are the principal importers and dealers in Los An- and press anything of which you make domestic the Government as a military storehouse for clothgelos wines, which are regarded as superior in flavor and purity to any others produced in California. They have been almost exclusively adopted for medicinal purposes in our army hospitals, and are extensively used in the practice of many of our most distinguished physicians .-These wines are for sale by Chas. F. Potter of this city, where their superior excellence for family and medicinal purposes can be tested.

MAMMOTH Eggs. We don't mean by this that the Mammoth lays eggs, but there is a Bremen exceeds the crop of last year. Wheat was pretty extensively sown, and has done remarkably well; goose belonging to Mr. Amos H. Bishop, of Bishop's Hill, in Leeds, that does, and "orful" big ones too. We examined a couple which the aforesaid goose laid this fall, one of which girted 9 by 12, and weighed three-quarters of a pound. Can Ephraim beat that?

The Farmington Patriot states that Messr R. Cutler, H. Belcher, and T. F. Belcher, of Farmington, and Messrs. Curtis & Howes, of New Sharon, sold to a Pihiladelphia firm last week, one hundred thousand pounds of wool at the unprecedented price of 65 cents per lb.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN

The enemy is driven back into Virginia! Mary-

The battle of South Mountain near Middle-

obliged to relinquish them and fall back leaving

the enemy in possession. The losses on both

arms, being engaged by mutual consent in the

It is understood that Gens. Sigel and Hentzle-

the South side of the Potomac, so as to intercept

the retreat of the rebels before they can reach

Gordonsville. No definite information has been

ence have been received. The first is the sur-

received of their movements.

hope of capturing his artillery.

sides were very large.

av to Gordonsville.

land and Pennsylvania are now safe !"

CAMP E. D. KEYES. About 2600 men of the The War News of the Week. In a despatch to Gen. Halleck dated the morn-nine months men are now in camp in this city. ing of Friday, the 19th inst., from his headquarters on the north bank of Potomac river, Gen. which two regiments, the 21st and 24th, have been organized. The following are the Field, McClellan announces the result of the brief but Staff and Line Officers of the 21st regiment : eventful campaign in Maryland in the following comprehensive terms : "Our victory is complete!

Colonel-Elijah D. Johnson, Lewiston. Lt. Colonel-Nathan Stanley, Vascalboro'. Major Benj. G. Merry, Bath. Adjatant Jos. L. Woodward, Sidney. geon-Geo. E. Brickett, China. rtermaster Sergeant-Henry J. Cushing, Skowh

sulting in a complete victory for our forces, the enemy being driven from a position of great P. Wallace, 1st Lieut., Waldoboro'; Dan'l W. Dennett, strength after a desperate resistance, and compelled to fall back in the direction of the Poto-

mac river. Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, was the scene of the next battle. Closely and vigorously followed up by Gen. McClellan the rebels chose an advantageous position and awaited probability. The drew Pinkham, 1st Lieut., Fairneid; Benj. Liobey, 2d Lieut., Smithfield.

Co. C—Benj. G. Merry, Capt., West Bath; James L. Hunt, 1st Lieut., Arrowsic; Luther Small, 2d Lieut., Co. D—Nathan Stanley, Capt., Vassalboro'; Joseph P. Gosland, 1st Lieut., Winslow; D. Lowell, 2d Lieut., Design of the Poto-Lieut., Smithfield.

Co. C—Benj. G. Merry, Capt., West Bath; James L. Co. D—Nathan Stanley, Capt., Vassalboro'; Joseph P. Gosland, 1st Lieut., Winslow; D. Lowell, 2d Lieut., Design of the Poto-Lieut., Smithfield.

rebels chose an advantageous position and awaited the attack. The battle commenced at 5 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday and continued without cessation until 7 at night, the entire strength of both armies being engaged. It is represented as the greatest as to numbers engaged and the most obstinately contested battle of the

represented as the greatest as to numbers eagle and the most obstinately contested battle of the war. The immediate results of the day's fighting were somewhat indecisive, our right and centre.

Co. G—Marcus L. Hewre, Co., Micah Hobbs, 2d Lieut., Hope.
Co. H—Samuel W. Clark, Capt., Newcastle; Joseph Co. H. Capt., New ter having driven the enemy from his position, 2d Lieut., Sidney.
Co. I.—Andrew J. Erskine, Capt., Bristol; Edward. while our left after gaining some advantages was

Lieut., Damariscotta. Co. K—Amos C. Tobey, Capt., Skowhegan; Hiram H.

OFFICERS OF THE 24TH REGIMENT. Colonel-G. M. The next day the two armies rested on their Atwood, Gardiner. Lt. Col.—Chas. T. Bean, Warren.

burial of their dead. It was expected that the Major-Eben Hutchinson, Athens. Adjutant-C. C. Newell, Richmond. contest would be renewed on Friday morning, but Quartermaster—O. A. Fillebrown, Wayne.
Surgeon—John C. Manson, Pittsfield.
Co. A—Arthur Deering, Capt., Richmond; Chas. C.
Newell, 1st Lieut., Dresden; E. G. Gould, 2d Lieut., during Thursday night the enemy quietly retreated, and by daylight, with the exception of a small rear guard, had safely crossed the Potomac by sev-

eral fords near Sheperdstown. Pursuit was made by Gen. Pleasanton with his cavalry, who suc-Lieut., Warren.
Co. C—Samuel S. Brown, Capt., Clinton; Andrew J eded only in nicking un a few stragglers. Some skirmishing took place during Friday and Satur- Martin, 1st Lieut., Pittsfield; Ma

Pittsfield.

Co. D—Eben Hutchinson, Capt., Athens; George W. Hunt, 1st Lieut., Harmony; A. K. P. Knowles, 2d Lieut., Cambridge.

Co. E—Hiram C. Vaughan, Capt., Farmington; John H. True, 1st Lieut., Fayette; David P. Luce, 2d Lieut., day across the river, the main body of the rebel army probably pushing up the Shenandoah Valley towards Winchester, making the best of his

New Vineyard. Co. F-Robert H. Purrington, Capt., Bowdoinham The surrender of Harper's Ferry to Stonewall

The surrender of Harper's Ferry to Stonewall
Jackson on Monday morning was one of the unfortunate events of the week. It was retaken by
Gen. Burnside on Tuesday, but too late to be of service in preventing the concentration of the rebel forces at Sharpsburg, and their safe retreat across the Potomae.

It is understood that Gens. Sigel and HentzleIt is understood that Gens. Sigel and Hentzle-Co. K—H. M. Campbell, Capt., Reme; F. McLaugh

man, each with a strong army corps is posted on Six companies have been organized to constitut a portion of the 29th regiment, the balance of which will probably be made up from the sur plus companies at Portland and Bangor. Th From the West two important items of intellifollowing are the officers of these companies:

render of Mumfordsville, Ky., to Gen. Bragg, with four or five thousand of our troops. The enemy was in immense force, and resistance is Co. B.—C. A. Stanley, Capt., Phillips; E. S. Prescott enemy was in immense force, and resistance is said to have been entirely hopeless. The next is a decisive victory by Gen. Rosencrans over the Monmouth.

Co. D.—J. D. Bullen, Capt., New Sharon; B. H. Rid rebel Gen. Price at Iuka, Miss. Our forces num-

bered only 5000 and the enemy 15,000. The loss in killed and wounded was about 500 on each lst Lieut., Vinalhaven; John F. Perry, 2d Lieut., Sout cavalry was in pursuit of the fleeing enemy in the

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, originated b GENS. POPE AND McDowell. Gen. Pope has the necessities of a vast army suddenly called in been assigned to the Department of the Northwest, and is now engaged in suppressing the Indian hostilities in Minnesota. Notwithstanding and wounded, the provisions of the regular Medthe popular clamor of which he has been made ical Bureau were found inadequate; is filling a the victim, in consequence of the unsuccessful most noble and praiseworthy mission. Established on the 9th of June, 1861, under the apresults of his recent campaign in Virginia-a re-

sult which is mainly due, probably to the jealtion of the medical staff of the army, it has exder him cordial and prompt support when he most needed their aid—the government still feels and saved thousands of lives. During the eight months preceding the first of May last, it disentire confidence in his capacity and energy. Gen. Halleck declares that Gen. Pope made no military mistakes through the whole campaign from the Rappahannock to the defences of Washington.
The retreat was skillfully and successfully accomplished against overwhelming odds, and no other available for the purposes of a more healthy and general with the same limited means, and in the comfortable condition of the soldiers is always done. It depends upon funds for its maintenance face of similar difficulties, could probably have and working upon the voluntary contributions of Gen. McDowell has also been violently de- the people, and its calls have thus far been met nounced, not only for incapacity, but he is with a generous response from multitudes of the charged with treasonable correspondence with the loyal and patriotic people of our country. But

nemy. There can be no doubt that he has failed a constantly extended field of labor demands into secure the good will and confidence of his sol. crease of means. Mr. W. H. Hadley, is the diers and officers, and that the feeling against him agent of the Commission in this State, and conin the army is so strong that the interests of the tributions in money can be sent to his address at service have demanded his transfer to another Portland. Supplies and articles for the hospital, command; but not the slightest evidence yet ap- can be forwarded to Geo. R. Davis, Portland. pears tending to impeach his conduct as a patriot Resignation of Col. Wildes. A letter from and a soldier. Gen. Pope in his oficial report Mr. A. M. C. Heath, a member of the Maine bears the highest testimony to his gallantry, skill 16th, published in the Gardiner Home Journal, and courage during the retreat to Washington. states that Col. Wildes has resigned his commis-The Washington Star of Sept. 12th, states that sion. The reason given for his resignation is that every general officer serving under Pope in the the regiment has been ordered into active service

latter's brief campaign, unite in emphatically re-before he has had time to prepare himself for his pudiating all aspersions on Gen. McDowell's loy-duties, and while the officers and men are yet unfitted by military drill and discipline to take the Gen. McDowell, in a frank and high-toned letter field. We do not learn that the resignation of to the President demands a court of inquiry for the investigation of all charges or allegations in Colonel and Major of the regiment have both seen hard service in the 2d regiment, and we presum WHITMAN'S CIDER MILL. One of the best port- are well qualified for their duties. The regiment able cider mills now to be had is Whitman's Im- had been assigned to the division of Gen. Sumner proved, which you will see advertised in our col- and was probably engaged in the desperate fight-

umns. We examined one of them the other day, ing in Maryland last week.

into a grated cylindric vat.

mon care will last a life time.

Every man who has an orchard will find this

notice of the garden of D. A. Fairbanks, we

stated that Mr. F. was formerly Secretary of the

State Agricultural Society. This is mistake.

and Horticultural Society."

and tried our hand at the crank. It goes easily, THE NEW GYMNASTICS. We understand the and works efficiently. The crusher and grater is Mrs. Huldah Allen, of this city, proposes to form of solid iron, and will grind a bushel of apples in classes for instruction in Dr. Lewis' new system a minute when turned at top speed. It can be of Gymnastics, now so popular in the larger citurned by hand, but at the same time is sufficient- ties. The classes will comprise both children and ly strong and stout to be turned by horse power, adults of both sexes. The Misses Fuller and Judd, merely by passing a band from the pulley of the teachers of the Cony Select School, have engaged horse power over the balance wheel of the mill. Mrs. Allen to give a series of twelve lessons to Attached to the same frame is the press and vat. their pupils, and we trust that the parents of our The pressure is obtained by means of an iron children generally will give practical countenance screw, at the end of which is the follower fitting and encouragement to the introduction among us

of these novel and healthful exercises. mill an exceedingly convenient appendage to it. Mr. Geo. W. Lancaster, long known and by its use you can make as little or as much tion of children and adults in singing. We com mills are made strong and durable, and with comtent and thorough teacher in this pleasing branch His wine mill is a miniature edition of the of education.

other, and is a very convenient apparatus in a MILITARY STOREHOUSE. The large woode neighborhood, enabling those who wish to crush building on Market Square has been rented by wines, such as currants and other berries and ing, and other articles of the Quartermaster's fruits, and can thus be made useful in a great va- Department, for the supply of the encampments riety of ways. One of each of these mills should in Augusta, Portland and Bangor, under th be had in every neighborhood of fruit-growers. | charge of Capt. Brinkezhoff, U. S. A.

CROPS IN PISCATAQUIS Co. Lyman Lee, Esq., About 125 recruits for the old regimen of Foxcroft, member of the Board of Agriculture left this city in the steamer Eastern Queen, i from Piscataquis Co., writes us under date of charge of Capt. L. O. Cowan, of the Maine Cav alry. There are now some four hundred recruits "The crops in this county are on the whole, still remaining in camp near the State House

merited punishment for neglect of duty.

street, Portland, agent for Maine.

an an average. The grain crop greatly awaiting transportation to the seat of war. the crop of last year. Wheat was pretty We understand that the time for holding nearly or quote enough has been raised to supply the county with bread for the year to come. The corn crop bids fair for a heavy yield, having had no frosts as yet to check its maturing. The po-tato crop in Piscataquis will be one-third or one-in order not to interfere with the Exhibition at well after planting, and for the last ten days they have all rusted down, while the potatoes appear more or less deceased. Fruit is very abundant."

Skowhegan, previously appointed to be held on the former days.

Religious services were conducted at Camp

Religious services were conducted at Cam E. D. Keyes, on Sunday afternoon last, by Rev W. A. P. Dillingham, of Sidney. The August Citizens' Band were also in attendance.

The telegraph extension to Skowhegar

# AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

For the Maine Farmer

Why do Big Guns Burst?

would be agreeable-viz .: What is the relative

of small callibre? And would heat operate dif-

ferently upon guns of different size, providing

that the rapidity of discharges be diminished as

the size of the gun increases? I have an impres-

twelve inches thick at the breech, would be

proper allowance for the bore, then, I take it,

feet nine inches diameter; but if one-fourth

part of the diameter would be a proper allowance

for the bore of a six-inch gun, which I suppose

to be the fact, then a twelve-inch gun should b

eight feet six inches diameter, taking into count

the difference of inertia in the balls and the dif-

We all know that heat does weaken metals and

that it has a tendency to burst guns by unequal

its greatest effect by heating the center of the

solid breech and that the breech would not be

split by the direct strain in the chamber or by

the average power of the rifled barrel, without

this expansion, and that a non-conducting plate

in the bottom of the chamber would be a great

relief. That the motion of the forward part of

the gun, in case of an expansion, compared with

that of the ball, is any evidence that the gun was

not burst by the pressure of the blast, as Mr.

Wiard says, I think is a mistake, for there is no

naining part of the gun has opened so as to leave

uence what people fight with, if they will fight,

if it is muffled fists; but it is to be regreted that

our ordnance department should put the country

blest of your readers as from any other source.

An interesting question proposes itself in con

nection with this subject, and we would be glad

have our scientific friends give us their views

THE CAPTURE OF LONGSTREET'S AMMUNITIE

TRAIN. One of the most brilliant and fortunate

Respectfully yours,

expansion, as Mr. Wiard says, and I think it has

ference of surface exposed to the strain.

gun of twelve-inch bore should be sixteen

diameter of our large guns compared with those

THE STATE ELECTION. Returns have been received from 434 towns, showing the following vote for Governor, compared with that of 1861: 1862.

384 160 466 50 482 1203 866 373 231 1059 85 333 602 489 265 130 sion that it would not. I have an impression sion that it would not. I have an impression 699 also that they do not increase the size of the gun in proportion to the increased size of the bore, all things considered, though I confess that I do not know.

If one-fourth part of the diameter of a gun, 4225 thinks inches thick at the breech, would be a

aggregate vote in the State is 84,419. against 96,624 last year. Coburn's majority thus

in Aroostook County, the vote being divided upon three candidates. The Republicans and Union Democrats who united upon one Senatorial ticket in the several counties have elected their candidates in all except Aroostook and York. The following is a list of Senators known to be elected:

Androscoggin—Charles F. Jordan. Cumberland—Samuel E. Spring, John H. Philick, Daniel Elliot, Levi Cram Franklin-W. H. Josselyn. Hancock-Aaron Emerson, John Milliken.

is L. Milliken. Lincoln-Isaac Reed. Oxford—R. S. Stevens, G. B. Barrows.
Penobscot—J. L. Smith, J. A. Peters, Charles

Piscataquis—Thomas B. Scabury. Sagadahoc—Josiah Merrow. Somerset—Asa W. Moore, David D. Stewart. Waldo-B. M. Roberts, James P. White.

Washington-John Plummer, Wm. Duren. York-Nehemiah Colby, Edwin R. Wiggin. ower to give motion to said part until the re-The Kennebec Journal publishes a list of 148 its fractured end exposed to the pressure of the blast. Of course the shot would be off on its Representatives elected, viz: 107 Republicans, 9 Union Democrats, 31 Bradbury Democrats and 1

Union Democrats, 31 Bradbury Democrats and 1

Union Democrats, 31 Bradbury Democrats and 1

I do not, Mr. Editor, think it is of much constant.

Citizens' candidate-lacking three members to

make up a full House A DISGRACEFUL SURRENDER. The surrender of the important position of Harper's Ferry, with to so much expense to commit suicide, and good eleven thousand men and immense stores of provisions, arms and ammunition to the rebels, is one of the most disgraceful events of the war. The force stationed there might have protracted the defence for days against the enemy, thus preventing his crossing the Potomac, and aiding in the eventual capture of the entire rebel army by Gen. McClellan. The surrender gave the enemy vantage ground upon the Virginia side and largey contributed to the successful retreat of his defeated forces across the river. It was also a events connected with the campaign in Maryland, strange neglect on our part, when the rebel ad- was the capture of the rebel Gen. Longstreet's vance into Maryland was known, that sufficient ammunition train, consisting of one hundred wagreinforcements were not immediately despatched ons, by a cavalry force of 1600 men under Col. to Harper's Ferry from Harrisburg and other con- Davis, which had cut their way through the enerenient points, to hold the position against attack. my's lines at Harper's Ferry on the Sunday night The contingency which occurred ought to have previous to its surrender. The particulars of the

been foreseen and provided for. The officer en- affair are thus related by a correspondent: trusted with the command, and who was fatally "Sunday evening Col. Miles being ignorant of wounded after the surrender, was the same Col." wounded after the surrender, was the same Col. wounded after the surrender, was the same Col. Miles to whose drunkenness or imbecility in failing to bring up his reserves when needed, the first great disaster to our arms at Bull Run is attribut-squadron of the 1st Rhode Island, in all about ed. How long are we to be cursed with drunken sixteen hundred, to cut their way out.

They had been in the saddle all day, expos

and incompetent officers? and what a responsito the artillery fire of the rebels, but at eight bility attaches itself to the government who re- o'clock in the evening, piloted by a man who tains suchmen in important commands. Half of our disasters since the war began are traceable OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. A Maine by the rebel pickets, who immediately fled on soldier, writing us from the U. S. Hospital, Da- giving the alarm, frightened by the sudden ap-

of the condition and treatment of our sick and from whence.

Passing Sharpsburg they came upon level lands. wounded soldiers in the hospital, which if true, but avoided the roads and struck through farms calls for prompt remedy and redress by our State and corntields towards Hagerstown, crossing the authorities. He says there are quite a number of Hagerstown and Williamsport Turnpike about sick soldiers from the different Maine regiments three miles out of Williamsport, where the road in the hospital on David's Island, who are receiving the worst of treatment from the physicians the morning when the head of the column reached the turnpike. They heard a rumand nurses. The writer had been in the hospital bling of approaching wagons. The column was six days, and had neither seen a doctor, nor had halted, and in the darkness they waited for what

any medicine prescribed for him. The food fur- might appear. nished to the men is of the worst quality, and is ammunition train came in sight. It was stopped, Soon the advance of one division of Longstreet' very scantily served. No doubt the Government and the drivers and guards asked to surre intends to provide a sufficiency of wholesome food, It was done quietly, and the wagons turned up but those who have charge of it are starving the the Mercersburg road. Finding men and putting the money into their own pock-ons, one hundred in all, with seventy-three men, ets. Similar complaints have reached us before, were also quietly taken and turned Northward, and measures should be taken at once to reform the secesh drivers holding the reins, guarded by this shameful condition of things. The State our own brave cavalry. The train passed two owes it to her sons who are periling their lives castle road, and arrived here about ten o'clock. for the country, that when sick and disabled they | Thus Longstreet lost his ammunition. Thus the shall have kind and humane treatment. We think entire rebel army was thrown into a panic.

the suggestion made by our correspondent is a Longstreet, on Sunday, nascence it town with 15,000 men to strengthen the division proper and practicable one, that the Governor should appoint some trustworthy persons to visit leaving but a small force in town. Had the comthe hospitals in other States and look after the mander of the cavalry known what was going on condition of our sick and wounded and see that he could have cut up the rear of the rebels with great slaugter, and precipitated the entire body into great confusion. But being in ignorance, and supposing that he was close upon the main At a meeting held in Prospect to draft the Quota of the town for the nine months' regiments, to our line with his valuable prize. It is in all several persons interfered in the proceedings, and respects one of the most fortunate and brilliant

by threats of violence, prevented the draft being feats of the war.' made. A dispatch stating the case was sent to THE CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY. The fear Gov. Washburn, who replied that if the quota entertained for the safety of Harper's Ferry have of the town was in camp within the seven days been fully realized. The place was surrendered allowed, well; but otherwise a sufficient force to the enemy on Monday morning 15th inst., would be sent to make the draft and arrest all together with our entire force, numbering over who interfered. We understand that the quota 11,000 men. Col. Miles the officer in command, of the town has since been made up by volunteers. received a fatal wound after a flag of truce had One of the ringleaders in resisting the draft, Capt. been hoisted. The N. Y. Times gives the fol-John Odam, has been arrested, and we trust will lowing account of the surrender :

"Skirmishing commenced on Maryland Heights

The Confiscation Act. On the 25th of the Thursday afternoon, continuing three hours.

The Dattle was renewed again on Friday morning present month the Confiscation Act passed by Congress goes into effect. By the provisions of this act the slaves of rebels continuing in resistant act the slaves of rebels continuing i tance to the government, after the expiration of command retreated down the mountain. On sixty days' notice, will owe no further legal or Sunday, the enemy commenced a fierce cannoncompulsory service to their master. It is pre- ading from the Maryland and Loudon Heights sumed that the President will take measures to which was replied to by our own. It continued have this law, which he has officially approved, and of which he has given notice by public proclamation, promptly and faithfully executed, wherever the government has the power to do it.

Running the Blockade at Mobile.

Despatch
The regular, and in the morning opened in all the morning opene es have been received from Com. Farragut, giving twenty minutes past seven. But a few minutes information of the successful running of the later, Col. Miles was struck by a piece of shell, blockade into Mobile of the armed steamer Ovie- which carried away his left thigh to on the 4th inst. Capt. G. H. Preble, in command of the blockading squadron discovered the remarkably liberal, the officers being allowed to steamer in good time, with every opportunity to go paroled with side-arms and private property, sink or capture her, but unaccountably failed to and the privates with everything save equipmen do so. The President has ordered Capt. Preble and guns.

Twelve regiments and six batteries (none of the to be dismissed from the service. A prompt and troops from Maine) were surrendered, numbering 11,518 men-with 47 guns. Our loss did not The Annual Prize Exhibition of the Eaton exceed 350 in killed and wounded.

Boarding School for boys, at Readfield, will be KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM MAINE. We have held in Gile's Hall, in that village, on Thursday no definite reports in reference to the part taken of the present week. The order of exercises, consisting of music, dialogues, declamations, &c., by the Maine regiments in the recent battles in Maryland, and no official list of the killed and presents an attractive variety, and we are sure the occasion will be one of interest, not only to wounded has come to hand. Col. Geo. L. Beale of the students vieing for the prizes to be awarded the 10th Maine is reported wounded in both legs, at the close of the exhibition, but to all who shall and Lt. Col. Fillebrown, of the same regiment, da gerously wounded in the breast. Capt. Furbish was killed. E. Webb, Co. I, wounded : J. G. THE WAR WITH THE SOUTH. Parts 7 and 8contain a fine picture of the Battle of Wilson's do.; Wm. H. Weatherly, Co. I, do. The 10th Creek, Missouri, the death scene of the gallant was engaged in the desperately contested battle Gen. Lyon, and a pertrait of Secretary Seward. of Sharpsburg, on Wednesday.

The history of the war is continued, and embraces a history of the operations in Maryland and Misceived. The contents are varied and interesting souri during the early period of the rebellion. Franklin County carries her wool to a good marMr. F. was Secretary of the "Maine Pomological about completed, and is probably now in working 25 cents per number. A. Woodward 161 Middle circle. T. S. Arthur & Co., publishers, Phila-Published by Virtue & Co., New York. Price as usual. It is just the magazine for the family delphia. Terms \$2 per annum.

MR. EDITOR :- If your readers have a wish to EXCITING NEWS FROM LOUspeculate upon the above subject and suggest ISVILLE. emedies, perhaps a little information from you

Batest Telegraphic News.

BRAGG HAS OUTMARCHED BUELL. IS ADVANCING ON LOUISVILLE, KY. EN. NELSON ORDERS AWAY THE

MEN AND CHILDREN. Proclamation by President Lincoln.

SLAVERY TO BE ABOLISHED IN AL

REBEL STATES.

Washington, 22. Gen. Bragg's forces have escaped from those of Gen. Buell, and are several hours ahead, and marching rapidly upon Louis-Major General Nelson is making arrangements

sued the following order:

"The women and children of this city will pre pare to leave without delay. Jefferson Ferry is mountain, our troops were successful, driving the

sons on foot may proceed as usual."

The city is in a blaze of excitement in cons uence of the approach of the rebel forces. Most of the stores are closed. Citizens apprehend an attack will be made within 48 hours.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 23d. Gov. Robinson has is

sued a proclamation calling the citizens to take up arms under Gen. Nelson for the defense of the

Major Deeph has ordered all business ho be closed.

Gen. Nelson has issued a patriotic and stirring

address to his soldiers to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes now invading Kentucky.

Humphrey Marshall, with 12,000 men and 42 pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning, it is supposed intending to oin Kirby Smith's force at Lexington.

There has been a great exodus of women and children from Louisville, but the excitement has mewhat subsided.

Louisville, 22d. The main body of Bragg's

rmy was reported to be at Hodgesville, Carve county, this morning, en route for Bardstown It is supposed he reached Bardstown this evening HEADQUARTERS, Corinth, 22. To Major General Halleck. General in Chief: In my despatch of the 20th, our loss was over-stimated. We found 260 of their dead upon the

field, while our loss in killed will be less than 100. (Signed) . U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. HEADQUARTERS Army of Potomac,

Monday morning.

The following is the official report of our n Sumner's corps at the battle of Antietam : General Richardson's division—killed, 212 ounded, 899; missing, 24. Gen. Sedgwick's division—killed, 355; wounded, 1577; missing 321. General French's division-killed, 393 wounded, 1321; missing, 203; total loss in Gen.
Sumner's corps, 5208. The loss in missing may
be somewhat reduced by stragglers returning.
Twenty-six stands of colors were taken during ceived at headquarters. Seven more are known to have been captured, and are in the hands of

he different regiments which captured them. Washington, Sept. 22. The President has issued a proclamation carrying into effect the emancipation and confiscation acts of the last session of Congress. The following is the material portion of the proclamation:

Baltimore, Sept. 16. A passenger from the Monocacy reports seeing paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry, who report the surrender of that place on Monday morning, after a most determined defense and the death of Col. Miles, who

or any designated part of a State, the people ing one of his heavy guns and throwing the oth-whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever go out with their side arms and horses, and the FREE; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority there, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual free- which left Harper's Ferry last night at 8 o'clock.

That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January, aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or people thereof shall, on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto wagons which they captured. It turned out to be Longatreet's ammunition train which had just voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong counteracting testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such and proved to be those taken from Gen. Pope's State and the people thereof have not been in re- army at Centreville. They numbered about 50.

nend that all citizens of the United States who vicinity. stitutional authority between the United States and their respective States and people-if the re-

tes, including the loss of slaves.

AN ILL-FATED REGIMENT. A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, himself a member of the Maine 15th, gives a sad account of the demoralzed condition of the regiment at New Orleans.

that 'there is not to-day a finer regiment in the were in the Charleston fight. department of the Gulf than 'Tis hard to publish one's own disgrace, but cansoldiers, and has become so demoralized as to well merit the frequent remark of the General com—

The advantages obtained by the battles menti the frequent remark of the denient com-manding this Brigade, 'Oh, my God! what a Regiment!' "

The Arcestock Pioneer publishes an extract

Gen. McClcllan was pushing on them last

from a letter received from a soldier of the regiment which confirms the worst reports of its con-

dition, as follows : "The 15th Regiment in my opinion is the meanest regiment ever raised in any army. Our officers with a few honorable exceptions are the most dissipated, piratical crew, I ever heard of. We are robbed of rations, and everything that will furnish them the means of dissipation.

It is to be hoped that the resignation of Col. It is to be hoped that the resignation of Col. McClusky, and the appointment of Col. Dyer to following by the way of Boonesboro', supported the command will restore this ill-fated regiment by Sur

THE NINE MONTHS' REGIMENTS. The new regiments now being organized at the several encamp- | way. ments will be numbered as follows: Camp E. D Keyes, Augusta, 21st, 24th, 29th; Camp John Pope, Bangor, 22d, 26th, 27th; Camp Abraham Lincoln, Portland, 23d, 25th, 28th.

The three regiments at Camp Abraham Lincoln have been organized by the choice of the following officers: The 23d-Col. Wm. W. Virgin, Norway; Lieut. Col., Eben T. Luce, Auburn;
Major, Alfred B. Soule, Lewiston. The 25th—
were terribly repulsed, though having great ad-Col., Francis Fessenden, Portland; Lieut. Col., Chas. E. Shaw, Portland; Major, Alex'r M. Tolman. The 27th-Col., Rufus P. Tapley, Saco; Lieut. Col., Mark F. Wentworth; Major, James ginia regiment was taken entire, and fragments M. Stone, Kennebunkport.

has approved of the sentence of a court martial. dismissing from the service Second Lieutenant prisoners, with less than the usual proportion of James Whitney, 11th Maine Volunteers, for starving and demoralized rebels, who are giving leaving his company while it was under fire at themselves up as fast as they can find their way Poplar Hill, near the White Oak Swamp, Va., into our lines. on the afternoon of June 30. Lieut. W. belongs in Casco, and was originally a sergeant in Co. B, in Casco, and was originally a sergeant in Co. B, buoyant spirits over their successes. Several regother the 11th regiment, from which he was after-iments of new troops were in the fight of Sanday. wards promoted to a Lieutenancy. Charles Weston of this city, recently appointed

military store keeper in the army, and stationed in New York, has been dismissed from the service turned and made a terrible charge over a stone by order of the President. We are not apprised wall and into the timber, almost annihilating of the reasons for his dismissal.

Godey's Lady's Book for October has been received. It contains splendid colored plates of the
The Battle Renewed on Wednesday at Sharpefull fashions, with a great registre of patterns for rail lashions, with a great variety of patterns for various kinds of needle-work. The literary department is as usual interesting and valuable. Published in Philadelphia by L. A. Godey, at \$3 per annum.

The China Agricultural Society will hold its annual Show and Fair on Wednesday, Oct.

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### The Record of the War.

The Battle of South Mountain .-- Interesting Boonesboro', Md., Sept. 15. The battle of South Mountain was fought yesterday, resulting in a complete victory to the Army of the Potomac. The battlefield was located in a gorge of the mountain on the turnpike road between Middletown and Boonesboro'. During the forenoon the firing was by artillery, endeavoring to ascertain the robel strength and position. About 12 o'clock the corps under Gen. Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left and make an at

tack on the enemy's flank.

At 3 o'clock, Gen. Reno's troops got into action. The rattle of musketry for about half an hour was terrible, when the enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge. The less on both sides in this action was considerable.

ascend the mountain on the left and make an at

Gen. Hooker, commanding McDowell's conand the Pennsylvania reserves, ascended the mountain on the right for the purpose of making to defend the city to the last. He has just is an attack on the rebels left. He into position about two hours before sundown Here, as in the case of the other ridge of the are to leave without delay. Jefferson Ferry is enemy before them with great slaughter. The content of the conte

of the battlefield. Gen. Hatch, communication leg. Hooker, was wounded in the leg. Gen. Hatch, commanding a division under Gen.

up the gorge of the mountain. This brigade did not get into action until after dark. The action lasted until near 9 o'clock. This brigade lost about 120 killed and wounded. The rebels were driven back for about a mile, when Gibbons brigade was relieved by a portion of Sumper's

corps, who held the position during the night.

The rebel troops engaged were Longstreet's D.

H. Hill's and A. P. Hill's corps. Had our troops had two hours longer of daylight the greater potton of the rebel army would have been taken prisoners, as they were surrounded on three sides, the only mode of escaping being a narrow defile in the mountains, which the artillery would soon

have made impassable.

Among the rebels officers known to be killed are Gen. Garland of Leesburg, and Col. Strong of the 19th Virginia. The body of the latter was

At daylight this morning our worst fears were realized, the rebels, under cover of night, having left on their way to the Potomac. They came to this place, two miles beyond the mountains, and there took the road toward Sharpsburg. Between 1200 and 1500 prisoners were taken during the day, most of them by the troops under

Gen. Hooker.
Yesterday Gen. Franklin's corps marched to a mountain pass six miles nearer Harper's Ferry. where he engaged the enemy, holding the pass for about three hours. The fight resulted in the

complete rout of the enemy with heavy loss Our loss in the action was about 250 killed and wounded.

The rebel loss during the day and night was fully 15,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Lee acknowledged to the citizens of Boones horo' that they had been defeated with terrib Our loss in killed and wounded will probably

The Surrender of Harper's Ferry. portion of the proclamation:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State

Maryland hights Saturday evening, after exploded maryland hights Saturday evening, after explosion maryland hights Saturday evening, after explosion maryland hights Saturday evening, after explosion maryland hights Saturday evening and the death of Col. Miles was killed by a shell cutting off one of his legs.

arrived here to-day at 1 o'clock.

be Longstreet's ammunition train which had just left Hagerstown, after supplying his division with About 75 prisoners were captured at the same bellion against the United States;
About 75 prisoners were captured at the same And the Executive will, in due time, recom-

shall have remained loval thereto throughout the From Western Virginia-The Late Fight at Galliopolis, Ohio, Sept. 15. No particulars

of the Charleston fight have been received. All lations shall have been suspended or disturbed—be compensated for all losses by acts of the Unit verely handled and repulsed with great loss. Col. Lightburn gave the citizens an hour's notice to leave the town before the town was destroyed Lightburn's forces marched through the place in order, taking the Ripley road, going train in safety. Steamers have been sent to his assistance. The 47th Ohio, 9th Virginia, and 2d "I should be sorry to assent to the statement ville, succeeded in joining Col. Lightburn, and

the 15th.' Pursuit of the Enemy on Mondace, but candor compels me to state, that under a combina-tion of untoward circumstances, that fine body of pursued the enemy on Monday morning with his duced by desertion, discharges, sickness and death, to less than three hundred and fifty efficient soldiers, and has become so demorphized as the content of the content of

evening very close, and had already sent to the

New York, Sept. 16. A special dispatch to the World, dated Frederick, Md., to-day says: After the battle of South Mountain Gap, and Burkittsville Gap, fought respectively by the forces of Burnside and Franklin enemy having been driven from their position fell ward to Sharpsburg, and began crossing the Po-tomac above and below Shepardstown.

ner and Banks, and capturing 1000 oners during the morning. Porter's and Reno's corps took a shorter road

over the mountain and arrived at Sharpsburg at

sundown, capturing hundreds of prisoners on the Franklin's corps, supported by Couch's division, passed through Burkittsville Gap, which he had taken so handsomely, striking the road leading direct from Boonesboro' to Harper's Ferry, and

thence moving in the direction of the latter place, gaining Elk Ridge mountain, which flanked the enemy's position and brought them within good range of our artillery.

Franklin's corps fought a brilliant battle Sun-

ion. Hancock's brigade vantages of posi charge up a hill and captured a battery of six pieces, Howell Cobb and 800 of his Georgians. Cobb is wounded and a prisoner. The 19th Vir-On Sunday Longstreet marched back from Ha-

gerstown to reinforce those troops fighting at the Dismissed from the Service. Gen. McClellan Gaps. He arrived in time to join the rout.

We have taken since Friday last about 6000 The mountains are full o

> The Union army is in splendid condition. The men are all in light marching order, and full of and behaved with great bravery. The 17th Michigan, out only two weeks fought until their ammunition was exhausted, then retired to the

Drayton's South Carolina Brigade. Our total loss will probably not exceed 2500 in killed and wounded, with a very small proportion of killed. I can learn of few field officers killed.

enemy about one afterward, and, from the field.

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ground, but drove yond. In this through the lung During this tin side and Porter the rebelsifrom the old one havin the opposite bank able. The troops Creek. To get po which the rebels tillery, was a task Gen. Sykes' B Gen. Sumner, ca

els running in all It is now 5 o'cl left hand side of The artillery of that if they los great desperation

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The battle laste ing until seven at The conduct of tion was all that : eral regiments of for the first time It is impossible rect idea of our lo heavy on both side in killed and wour

nearly all fell into

We took some while the enemy Interesting from New York, Sept rived at New Orle the shelling of Na tion, when its citi also the destructi while on her pass engaged a formida all its heavy guns damage to the

> From Cincinna CINCINNATI, Sep falling back yestde between Demassvi bridges on the Co A scouting part

also chased the re

near Florence las seven, and routed one killed and one Gen. Nelson ha will command the HEADQUART To Maj. Gen. H.

Gen. Pleasanto the river, Our vi is driven back into Maryland and P (Signed) GE NEW YORK, Sept ton dispatch conta "It is stated th erals have been The retreat of liamsport is cut of 4 at which it is the Potomac into

It is believed th while their losses not less than 40.0 Gen. McClellan, b at the next onsla ing into Virginia

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The opinion around him was pend on who got Twenty thousar burg. Our information rebels is fully equ The Casualties o NEW YORK, Sep

the following car Gen. Hooker, wo leg : Maj. Gen. R Brig. Gen. Mans since dead; Brig Gen. Hartsuff, sev Gen. Meagher, an Col. Hinks, 19th Calif. wounded McNeil, Penn., Revere, Gen. Su Sedgwick, Gen. ! Maj. Rice, 19th M 2d N. Y.; Maj. 1 Kelly, 69th N. Movements of

NEW YORK, Se lispatches conta mand of Lieut. neadquarters ; sance toward Le Creek the passag a squadron of the were soon put to force then proce they found occup fantry and a batt

en out of town

the enemy, a nur prisoners. INDIANAPOLIS, ton of the 17th from Mumford der of that place city. He report 17th, 50th, 60th.

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Several regight of Sunday ry. The 17th ight until their retired to the ge over a stone st annihilating exceed 2500 in mall proportion l officers killed. day at Sharps. both Sides. Potomac, } in the history taken place in nas again been extent any batnent. At the

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devolved upon Gen. Sumner. Gen. Richardson, commanding a division, was severely wounded at the same time.

Gen. Sumner determined to take the lost ground and ordered the troops to advance, which they did with a will, driving the rebels before them with great slaughter. They not only retook the ground, but drove them in a quarter of a mile beyond. In this action Gen. Mansfield was shot through the lungs, and died soon after.

During this time the troops under Gens. Burnside and Porter had not been idle. They drove the rebels/from the line of the Antictam Creek on the main road to Sharpsburg, built a bridge—the old one having been destroyed, and occupied the opposite bank. The loss here was considerable. The troops now held both banks of the Creek. To get possession of the ridge of hills on the right and left-hand sides of the road, from which the rebels were thundering away with artillery, was a task not easily accomplished.

Gen. Sykes' Brigade, with the assistance of Gen. Sumner, carried the ridge on the right hand for the right and left bridge on the right hand is sumner, carried the ridge on the right hand but a ridge of the right hand is sumner, carried the ridge on the right hand but a ridge on the right hand but a ridge of the ridge of the

nearly all fell into our hands, were thickly strewn over the field, in many places lying in heaps.

We took some 1500 prisoners during the day while the enemy obtained but few.

Interesting from the Mississippi—The Gunbert Essex at Work.

New York, Sept. 18. The gunboat Essex arrived at New Orleans on the 8th. She reports the shelling of Natchez, and its partial destruction, when its citizens hoisted the American flag; also the destruction of Bayou Sara, after which, while on her passage down the river, the Essex engaged a formidable rebel battery at Port Hudson, at 80 yards distance, completely silencing all its heavy guns without any loss on board or damage to the Essex, although she experienced a damage to the Essex, although she experienced a terrific shower of solid shot and shell. The Essex also chased the rebel ram Webb beyond the Vicksburg batteries.

From Cincinnati---The Rebel Army Retreat-

A scouting party of fifty-three men of the 10th Kentucky cavalry engaged a force of 100 rebels near Florence last night and killed five, wounded found the guns safe, secured most of the stores seven, and routed the remainder. Our loss was and arms, and in a short time were following the

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 19-10.30 A. M. To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General in Chief: Gen. Pleasanton is driving the enemy across the river, Our victory is complete. The enemy

is driven back into Virginia.

Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe.
(Signed) Geo. B. McClellan, Maj. Gen.

being escorted toward Richmond. Three of his body guard were captured, together with about 30 more prisoners, several of whom were officers and some surgeons. This report was sent in by 4 at which it is possible for them to cross over the Potomac into Virginia. It is reported that the whole rebel force is massed there.

It is believed the rebel army on the Maryland side of the Potomac is not much over 100,000, while their losses from battles and deserting is not less than 40,000. They probably outnumber Gen. McClellan, but are in such a condition, that at the next onslaught of the Union army they will have to capitulate. If they succeed in crossing into Virginia their chances are no better than in Maryland.

being escorted toward Richmond. Three of his body guard were captured, together with about 30 more prisoners, several of whom were officers and some surgeons. This report was sent in by Gen. Birney.

CAIRO, Sept. 20. Gen. Rosecranz commenced moving from Rienzi to Iuka yesterday morning. During the afternoon his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and heavy skirmishing ensued till night. The fight was renewed this morning and lasted until near noon, when the enemy gave way in a southerly direction.

Our loss is stated to be between 400 and 500 killed and wounded.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19. A gentleman who left the battle field on Wednesday night confirms the statement of the reporter of the Associated Press was killed in the fight, and Gen. Whitfield was at Headquarters in every particular.

at Headquarters in every particular.

He says our forces occupy the position chosen by the enemy at the commencement of the battle, and that the rebels were driven back a mile and a half at all points, except upon our extreme right, which they still held at the close of the day. The opinion of Gen. McClellan and those around him was that the final result would describe at the final result would describe at the state of the might, and Gen. Whitheid was was kined in the fight, and Gen. Whitheid was wounded and taken prisoner.

The force is stated to be 15,000 under General force.

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New York. Sept. 13. A morning paper gives the following casualties on Wednesday: Maj. Gen. Hooker, wounded in foot; Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, wounded severely in shoulder, wrist and leg: Maj. Gen. Rodman, mortally wounded: Maj. Wednesday: Maj. Gen. Rodman, mortally wounded: Maj. Maj. G leg; Maj. Gen. Rodman, mortally wounded; Maj. The loss on either side is from 400 to 500. The Gen. Richardson, wounded in shoulder, seriously; enemy's loss in arms, tents, &c., will be large. Brig. Gen. Mansfield, mortally wounded and since dead; Brig. Gen. Dana, slightly; Brig. Gen. Hartsuff, severely; Brig. Gen. Weber, Brig. Gen. Meagher, and Brig. Gen. Duryea, wounded; Col. Hinks, 19th Mass., killed; Col. Wistar, 1st Calif., wounded; Col. Kingsbury, mortally; Col. McNeil, Penn., Bucktails, killed; Lieut. Col. Sedgwick, Gen. Sedgwick's staff, body, severely; Maj. Rice, 19th Mass., Capt. Hall, do.; Col. Post,

2d N. Y.; Maj. Rogers, 14th Conn.; Col. James Kelly, 69th N. Y., wounded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18. The Times' Washington were injured, but only two or three seriously. dispatches contain the following: A force consist-ing of cavalry, artillery and infantry, under coming of cavalry, artillery and infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick, left Gen. Sigel's headquarters yesterday morning on a reconnoissance toward Leesburg. On arriving at Goose Creek the passage of that stream was disputed by a squadron of the rebel cavalry, who, however, were soon put to flight by our artillery. Our force then proceeded to Leesburg, which place they found occupied by one regiment of rebel infantry and a battlion of cavalry.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 16. Assistant Stanton of the 17th Indiania Regiment, who escaped from Mumfordsville immediately after the surrender of that place to the rebels, has reached this city. He reports that the garrison there, numbering from 4000 to 5000 men, comprising the 17th, 50th, 60th, 67th, 68th and 69th Indiania Regiments, and one company of cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, have surrendered. The surrender was made on Wednesday morning. Our forces were completely surrounded by Gen. Bragg's forces estimated at 30,000 men. Our loss in killed and wounded was less than 50. The rebels acknowledge a loss of 700 on Sunday.

Escape of the Rebel Army the Virginia.

enemy about one mile. The rebels rallied shortly | this morning discovered the artillery of the enemy

daylight yesterday morning. They crossed the rillery, was a task not easily accomplished.

Gen. Sykes' Brigade, with the assistance of Gen. Sumner, carried the ridge on the right hand side, after considerable trouble and loss, the rebels running in all directions.

It is now 5 o'clock, and all the enemy's positions have been carried, except the one on the left hand side of the road. To do this Gen. Burnside was assigned.

The artillery opened and the infantry advanced. The point was carried at a charge, but we were forced to retire before a superior force. Knowing that if they lost this ridge a complete route of their army would be the result, they fought with great desperation. Darkness now overlooked the two armies and hostilities ceased as though by mutual consent.

The battle lasted from five o'clock in the morning until seven at night without a moment's cessition.

The conduct of all the troops without exception was all that any General could wish. Several regiments of new troops who were in action for the first time behaved admirably.

It is impossible at this writing to form any correct idea of our loss or that of the enemy. It is heavy on both sides. Ours will probably reach in killed and wounded 10,000. That of the enemy will not exceed it. The enemy's dead which nearly all fell into our hands, were thickly strewn over the field, in many places lying in heaps.

We took some 1500 prisoners during the day

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18th. The rebels commenced falling back yestdeday, and at last accounts were between Demassville and Falmouth, burning the bridges on the Covington and Lexington Rail-

one killed and one wounded.

Gen. Nelson has recovered from his wounds and

The retreat of the rebels was precipitated into The Enemy Driven Across the Potomac--Gen. Pleasanton in Pursuit.

a regular rout, but as Gen. Burnside had more than executed his orders, and as his men were worn out, the pursuit consideration of the repells was precipitated into

Brilliant Cavalry Reconnoisance. New York, Sept. 20. Washington dispatches to the Times say a cavalry reconnisance made from Gen. Heintzleman's headquarters yesterday morning, accomplished one of the most rapid and brilliant achievements of the campaign. They went within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap, perform-(Signed) Geo. B. McClellan, Maj. Gen.
New York, Sept. 19. The Herald's Washington dispatch contains the following:
Near Thoroughfare Gap, they discovered a rebel force acting as a body guard to Gen. Ewell, who was in an ambulance very badly wounded, and being escorted toward Richmond. Three of his library of France wounders wounded that the word of Practice wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of the property of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of the property of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded to compensation from Italy, and change the library of France wounders wounded the library of France wounded the library of France wounders wounded the libr

The opinion of Gen. McClellan and those around him was that the final result would depend on who got reinforcements first.

Twenty thousand more reinforcements were expected to reach the field yesterday from Harrisburg. Our informant thinks that the loss of the rebels is fully equal to ours.

Stanley's and Moulton's divisions and Meserve's cavalry attacked Price south of this village, about two hours before dark yesterday, and had a sharp fight until last night closed in. Gen. Ord was to the North with an armed force of about 5000 men and had some skirmishing with the rebel pickets. This morning the fight was renewed by The Casualties of Wednesday---Twelve Gen- Gen. Rosecranz who was nearest to the town, but erals Killed and Wounded. enemy's loss in arms, tents, &c., will be large.

fantry and a battlion of cavalry.

After a short engagement the enemy were driven out of town with considerable loss. Our loss was slight. We captured the regimental flag of the enemy, a number of guns and a number of prisoners.

The Rockland Free Press says that on Monday evening, Joseph B. Lovejoy of that city, aged 18 years, was drowned by the capsizing of a skiff, in which he was attempting to board the Coast Survey schooner lying a little distance out in the lawbor. His body was recovered the next morn-

## foreign Mews.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ures to be exigencies of war, which may require an extension of the conscription, and to the dangers which the South run if they fail from their limited resources to conciliate the Indians on the frontier, &c., and the article concludes: Yet, in an extension of the conscription, and to the dangers which the South run if they fail from their limited resources to conciliate the Indians on the frontier, &c., and the article concludes: Yet, in such a situation, they are able to speak and act with moderation and dignity, and in the midst of reverses they can look forward with confidence to success.

The Daily News in reviewing the message, says Davis has attempted to preserve a tone of moderation and dignity, but the fierce and vindictive spirit that breaks through his habitual calmness and reserve, is a significant proof of the exasperated temper, if not also of the desperate prospects of the Southern government. It denounces the savage policy which Davis innaugerates, and the measures he recommends to Congress, and says

At market, 1500 Beeves, 630 Stores, 5000 Sheep and Lambs and 350 Swine.

At market, 1500 Beeves, 630 Stores, 5000 Sheep and Lambs and 350 Swine.

Backer—Extra \$6,75; first quality \$6,50; second on, \$30,00; third do. \$5,00.

Milch Cows—\$49 @ \$53; common \$19 @ \$20.

Milch Cows—\$49 @ \$63; common \$19 @ \$20.

Milch Cows—\$49 @ \$63; common \$19 @ \$20.

Milch Cows—\$40 @ \$63; common \$10 @ \$20.

Milch Cows—\$40 @ \$63; common \$20.

Milch Cows—\$40

measures he recommends to Congress, and says the threatened treatment to the officers of troops the threatened treatment to the officers of troops incongruously composed, not only revolts every shave been at \$5.25 @ \$5.371 for Western superine; \$5.62 minimates of humanity, and mocks every sentiment \$5.750 for common extras; \$6.90 @ \$6.25 for medium do.; and finities but is outroocous against applies that is not treatment and the sent share the share the sent share the share the sent share the share the sent share the sent share the sent share the share the sent share the of justice, but is outrageous against civilization

It is reported that the last Council of the Ministers on Indian affairs, it was decided that the the 3d division of the expedition to Mexico.

the Royal troops who took numerous prisoners.

The commanders of the Garibaldians finally agreed that the column should lay down their arms and disperse within 48 hours. It is stated that at a ministerial conference, after a long discussion, it was determined that the rebels ought to be tried by the conference of the by a special military commissioner, but foreseeing the possibility of such a tribunal declaring itself incompetent, it submitted the question to the senior General.

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, Are our Agents for the Maine Farmer in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

the senior General.

The London Morning Post asserts that Napoleon has determined to bring about a solution of the Roman question and says the French in Rome will certainly be withdrawn before another year

LIST OF DOCT. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CURATIVES PHILLIP LEE. Proprietor.

Depot, No. 136 William street, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday night. The Herald's Paris correspondent says, no doubt is entertained there that unless Rome is evacuated there will be a terrible outbreak in Italy. Ratazzi will resort to a general state of siege. THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamer Borussia from Southampton the 10th inst., arrived off Cape Race on the 19th.

From the uncertainty prevailing about the safety of the Great Eastern, the underwriter's premiums have gone up to 20 guineas at Liver-

SHOCKING MURDER. A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal, writing from Farmington, 16th inst., states that news had been received there the previous evening of a shocking murder, in the town of Strong, of a little girl about ten years of age, daughter of Mr. Isaac Libber Sho had age, daughter of Mr. Isaac Libbey. She had started for church and Sabbath School on Sunday morning, and had about a mile of woods to pass through on the way. Not returning home at 4 P. M., alarm was taken, and search was made throughout that night and the next day, the people generally turning out. About 2 P. M. the body was found near an old barn in the woods, the throat cut from ear to ear. The circumstances attending the crime are of the word have the throat cut from ear to ear. The circumstances attending the crime are of the most brutal nature. Suspicions rest upon a person in that neighborhood, but the general impression however, seems to be that it was the fiendish work of a straggling deserter from the army or some vagabond prowling about in this vicinity. A person dressed in womans clothes but supposed to be a man has been seen in this region several times during the past week. Many are of the opinion that he is the murderer. The town authorities of Strong have offered a reward of \$1000 for the discovery and arrest of the perpetrator of

explosion occurred at the U.S. Arsenal in Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday afternoon last.
"It occurred in the frame building, known as

Cumberland Gap, some mention of which has already been made: "A force left the Gap, on the 28th ult., and made an attack on the Georgia Brigade, who had been within four miles of our forces for several weeks, when our forces, under the indomitable Gen. Morgan, made an attack, and completely dispersed the whole brigade, killing several and taking a great many prisoners, and capturing their entire camp equipage and rations, &c., sufficient to last our entire division for two months. This is a fortunate occurrence for our troops stationed at the Gap, as they have been on short rations for some time past. This will place them in a position to hold out for double the length of time they have so far."

Late Louisville Democrate publishes a brief account of the brilliant affair at Cumberland Gap, some mention of which has already been made: "A force left the Gap, as they have been on short rations for some time past. This will place them in a position to hold out for double the length of time they have so far."

Late Late Gap, as they have been on short rations for some time past. This will place them in a position to hold out for double the length of time they have so far."

Late Late Gap, as the Bruy, aged 8 months 22 days; Sept. 18th, of diptheria, Frank A., son of H. Willorton, aged 1 years 3 mos.; Sept. 18th, carleton B., son of T. A. and Augusta M. Chick, aged 4 months 22 days; Sept. 18th, of diptheria, Frank A., son of H. Willorton, aged 1 years 3 mos.; Sept. 18th, carleton B., son of H. Willorton, aged 1 wonths 22 days; Sept. 18th, of diptheria, Frank A., son of H. Willorton, aged 1 wonths 22 days; Sept. 18th, of diptheria, Frank A., son of H. Willorton, aged 1 wonths 22 days; Sept. 18th, of diptheria, Frank A., son of H. Willorton, aged 1 wonths 22 days; Sept. 18th, of diptheria, Frank A., son of H. Willorton, aged 1 wonths 22 days; Sept. 18th, of diptheria, Frank A., son of H. Willorton, aged 1 wonths 22 days; Sept. 18th, of diptheria, Frank A., son of H. Willorton, aged 1 wonths 22 days; Sept. 18th, of dipt

In Oriand, Lizzle, daughter of John and Sarah T. Buck, aged 25 years 6 months.
Second, Col. Roberts, lost 83, killed, wounded and missing, and has but 197 effective men left. The Third lost 53, killed, wounded and missing. The Fourth lost 13 killed, 82 wounded, and 7 missing. The Tenth, Col. Beal, has but 275 effective rank and file. The 2d battery lost three men, and the 5th battery sixteen.

In Oriand, Lizzle, daughter of John and Sarah T. Buck, aged 25 years 6 months.

Came that the inclosure of the subscriber on the 15th inst., Two RED CALVES, one a steer, the other a heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them are, and the 5th battery sixteen.

Second, Col. Roberts, lost 83, killed, wounded and missing, and has but 197 effective men left.

The Third lost 53, killed, wounded and 7 missing. The Tenth, Col. Beal, has but 275 effective rank and file. The 2d battery lost three men, and the 5th battery sixteen.

The Fourth [Col. Beal, has but 75 of Fourth [Col. Beal, has but 75 men, and the 5th battery sixteen.

INFORTANT DECISION RELATIVE TO PENSIONS.
Altroney General Bates has, in reply to certain queries put to him by the Secretary of the Internation, and carried of their cannon about 300. Between 300 and 40ay by Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, who took the advance.

After our forces occupied the whole field, the richard sour friends. Their loss in silled and works.

The fields was found to be greater, particularly in killed, and good on the field, who left home a few days since to become number has been buried the day before by their fields. Their loss in killed and wounded will not come from 18,000 on the field why was killed, and Gens. Ripley, whole the robot of the robo

## The Markets.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool Sept. 6 and Londonderry 7th, arrived at Halifax, Sept. 16th.

Great Britain.
The Times has an editorial on Jeff Davis' message, in which it says it cannot deny him the credit as being as moderate in prosperity as he has shown himself bold in adversity.

It reads with much pleasure the measured and statesmanlike language in which the Southern President pays a well earned tribute to the gallantry and conduct of his troops. It deplores the war, and expresses confidence of the final triumph of the South, in the struggle against despotic usurpation. After pointing to the horrors which may be expected from threatened retaliatory measures to be exigencies of war, which may require

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRE

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

\$5 50 to 8 00 | Clear Salt Pork,

Corn, 65 to 65 | Clover seed,

Beans, 2 50 to 30 | Herdsgrass,
Oats, 40 to 41 | Red Top,
Potatoes, 25 to 30 | Herdsgrass,
Oats, 40 to 50 | Fleece Wool,
Winter 67 to 100 | Pulled Wool,
Butter 14 to 15 | Sheep Skius,
Cleares, 8 to 10 | Hides,
Eags, 10 to 12 | Calf Skius,
Lime,
Corn Meal,
The Times has an editorial on Jeff Davis' message, 10 to 20 200 | Chickens,
Rye, 80 to 80 | Clear Salt Pork,
Corn Meal,
Rye Meal, 100 to 0 00 | Turkeys,
Wheat, 102 to 200 | 60 | 60 |
Beans, 2 50 to 30 | Herdsgrass,
Oats, 40 to 43 | Red Top,
Potatoes, 9 to 10 to 12 | Calf Skius,
Lime
Corn Meal,
Rye Meal, 100 to 0 00 | Chickens,
Rye, 80 to 80 | Clear Salt Pork,
Rye, 80 to 80 AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

BRIGHTON MARKET---Sept. 18. At market, 1500 Beeves, 630 Stores, 5000 Sheep and Lambs nd 350 Swine. Parces—Market Beef—Extra \$6,75; first quality \$6,50; sec-

ROSTON MARKET .... Sept. 20.

\$0,00 \$7,00 for good and contact.

Louis

Coax—Western mixed, 60 @ 64c, per bushel.

Oxrs—Western and Canada, 50 @ 54c # bushel.

RYE—Sales of Eastern at \$154 @ \$16.

Wool—Fleece and pulled Wool, 58 @ 65c # fb.

The 3d division of the expedition to Mexico, consisting of steamers, left Toulon on the 2d.

The Madrid Official Gazette announces that in consequence of explanations given by Concha to Napoleon, all difference of opinion between France and Spain has ceased.

Italy.

The physicians attending Garibaldi have issued a bulletin, stating that his sufferings are not very acute and that the symptoms are generally favorable. The official Gazette says the ball penetrated his ankle joint and inflammation has set in, but there were no alarming symptoms.

but there were no alarming symptoms.

A column of Garibaldians were surprised by the Royal troops who took numerous prisoners.

The U. S. Pension Office has been removed from Portland to Augusta. All communica-

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor.  Depot, No. 136 William street, New York.	

We have about 250 prisoners.

(Signed)

U. S. Grant, Maj. Gen.

The A railroad accident, occasioned by an excursion train from Portsmouth, N. H., coming in collision with the regular train from Boston, took place near Wenham, Mass., on Wednesday of last week. Dudley Weeks, engineer and Augustus Whitney, fireman on the regular train, both belonging in Newburyport, were instantly killed, as was also the fireman on the excursion train. Both engines and two cars on the excursion train were entirely demolished. About fifty persons were injured, but only two or three seriously.

Where the Gold is. The Calais Advertiser referring to the reported discovery of gold in that ricinity, says: "We understand the above dis-

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Assessor's Notice-Third District.

The towns of Wiscasset, Edgecomb and Southport.
ISAAC H. COFFIN of Wiscasset, Ass't Assessor. The town of Walds of Walds of No. 5.

The town of Waldoborough.
HENRY KENNEDY of Waldoboro', Ass't Ass. District No. 6.

The towns of Newcastle, Dresden and Alna.

JOSEPH STETSON of Newcastle, Ass't Ass

District No. 7.

The towns of Jefferson, Whitefield and Somerville.
PETER DUNTON of Jefferson, Ass't Ass

DISTRICT No. 8. The city of Gardiner.

DANIEL C. PALMER of Gardiner, Ass't Asse DISTRICT No. 9. District No. 9.

The towns of Pittston, Farmingdale and West Gardiner.

THOMAS S. FOSTER of Farmingdale, Ass't Assessor

The towns of Litchfield and Monmouth.

JOSIAH TRUE of Litchfield, Ass't Asse DISTRICT No. 11. The city of Hallowell and the towns of Chelsea and Man chester.
FRANCIS J. DAY of Hallowell, Assi's Assessor

DISTRICT No. 10.

DISTRICT No. 12. The towns of Winthrop, Wayne and Fayette.

JOHN M. BENJAMIN of Winthrop, Ass't Ass

DISTRICT No. 13. The towns of Readfield, Mt. Vernon and Vienna GEO. C. CRAWFORD of Readfield, Ass't

DISTRICT No. 14. The city of Augusta.

JAMES W. NORTH of Augusta, Ass't Asset DISTRICT No. 15.

The towns of Sidney, Belgrade and Rome. SAMUEL L. JUDKINS of Belgrade, Ass't Asse DISTRICT No. 16. The towns of Vassalborough and Windsor.
WARREN PERCIVAL of Vassalborough, Ass't Assessor DISTRICT No. 17.

The towns of China and Albion.

HARRISON JAQUITH of Albion, Ass't Assessor DISTRICT No. 18.
The towns of Benton, Clinton and Winslow, and Clinton Gore and Unity plantation.
ALBERT D. HINDS of Benton, Ass't Assessor. DISTRICT No. 19.

The town of Waterville.

AARON A. PLAISTED of Waterville, Ass't Assessed DISTRICT No. 20.
The towns of Fairfield, Smithfield and Mercer.
MARTIN L. BURR of Mercer, Ass't Assesso

DISTRICT No. 21.
The towns of Skowhegan-and Canaan.
WM. M. E. BROWN of Skowhegan, And Assessor. DISTRICT No. 22.
The towns of St. Albans, Ripley, Cambridge and Har-NULLIVAN LOTHROP of St. Albans, Ass't Assessor DISTRICT No. 23.

The towns of Palmyra, Pittsfield, Detroit and Hartland.
ENOCH E. BROWN of Hartland, Ass't Assessor.

The towns of Norridgewock, Starks and Anson.
HENRY WILLIAMSON of Starks, Ass't Assessor The towns of New Portland, Embden, Solon and Lexington, and plantations No. 2, 2d Range, No. 3, 3d Range, No. 4, 4th Range, north half of No. 4, 3d Range—said townships being west of Kennebec river.

HEMAN WHIPPLE of Solon, Ass't Assessor.

The towns of Madison, Cornville and Athens.

JOHN M. WOOD of Madison, Ass't Assessor

Cross Descense Division from Southendpoint of the Great Exister, the undertwinty prevailing about the selective of the Great Exister, the undertwinty prevailing about the selective of the Great Exister, the under evirties premiums have gone up to 20 guineas at Liverprool.

France:

The Paris Pays says that Spain has offered to send a contingent to Musico, but France would not accept the offer. France will send 30,000 men.

Land France says the unity of Italy is impossible, but, if realized, it would introduce serious perturbation in European order, and all the national power of France would be compelled to demand owner.

La France says the unity of Italy, and change the estable of an among the send and succept the offer. France will send 30,000 men.

La France says the unity of Italy, and change the estable of a finish of the send and the

n years of She had She had Discovered the M. D. She throughout in years in Children. This troublesome complaint exists to a sum of the M. D. She had Discovered the manual transfer of the government in the plottly of the government in the plottly of the government in the poly of the antional existence, have respectively for new methods for obtaining fibancial reversible that the use of the term "Sure Care," or most threaded in perfect pushfished, and on which women the control of the most gigantic rebellion the world ever as the standard of the production of the sure of the government in the plottly of the government of the author, but the sure of the term "Sure Care," or most possible of the production of the sure of

SPRING OPENING OF MILLINERY!

AT THE OLD STAND OF W. JOSEPH & CO.,

PARROT & BRADBURY



Assessor's Notice—Third District.

THERD COLLECTION DISTRICT, ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Gardiner, Sept. 1, 1862.

DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I have been appointed and commissioned as the Assessor of this District, composed of the counties of Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset.

It being made my duty under the law recently passed by Congress, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt," to divide said collection district into convenient assessment districts, and to appoint an Assessor in each division, resident therein, I have divided said district into twenty-seven assessment districts, and have appointed in each district an Assistant Assessor, resident therein. The divisions and appointments are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1.

The towns of Boothbay and Westport.

MARSHALL SMITH of Boothbay, Ass't Assessor.

DISTRICT No. 2.

The towns of Bristol, Bremen and Monhegan, and islands lying near said towns.

SAMUEL T. HINDS of Bristol, Ass't Assessor.

DISTRICT No. 2.

The towns of Wiscasset, Eigecomb and Southport.

BAAC H. COFFIN of Wiscasset, Ass't Assessor.

DISTRICT No. 5.

DISTRICT No. 2.

The towns of Wiscasset, Eigecomb and Southport.

BAAC H. COFFIN of Wiscasset, Ass't Assessor.

DISTRICT No. 5.

DISTRICT No. 6.

DISTRICT No. 7.

DISTRICT No. 7.

DISTRICT No. 9.

DISTRICT No. 9.

DISTRICT No. 9.

DISTRICT No. 1.

The towns of Wiscasset, Eigecomb and Southport.

DISTRICT No. 9.

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DISTRICT No. 9.

DISTRICT No. 9.

DISTRICT No. 1.

The towns of Wiscasset, Eigecomb and Southport.

DISTRICT No. 1.

DISTRICT No. 9.

DISTRICT No. 1.

DISTRICT No. 9.

DIST

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical, science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputable proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases;—KING'S EPIL, OR GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, TUMORS, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOT. HES AND SORES, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONYS FIRE, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, COUGHS FROM TUBERCULOUS DE-BUILTY, DROPSY, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITE (INFECTIONS, MERCURIAL, DISEASES, FEMALE WEAK. NESSES, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S ANERICA ALBANAG, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrotial depresses the vital energies, and thus experished the safequate to its cure. This we move offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SABAPABILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders, Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, by its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expects the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and d

AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Prepared by

Prescricial and Analytical Chemists.

do all it has ever done.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell. Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by merchants and dealers in medicine throughout the State.

coply41 THE ANDERSON SPRING BED BOTTOM.

"Blessings on the head of him who invented sleep." "Belessings on the head of him who invented sleep."

Believing that comfortable rest by night is necessary to the successful labors of the day, and finding, by our own experience, that the Anderson invention for sleep, the SPRING BEB BOTTOM, is better calculated to secure this important purpose than any thing we have ever tried, the subscribers hereby cordially commend the above named invention to all who desire the quiet slumbers and recuperative effects of invigorating sleep.

S. J. BALLOU,

J. S. SAYWARD,

Augusta, Aug. 5, 1862.

Augusta, Aug. 5, 1802.

Having used the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom, I can cheerfully commend it as an excellent article.

Augusta, Aug. 5, 1802.

Extract from a letter of a Counsellor at Law, Penobscot coun-

our posterity the blessings of liberty," and preserve and transmit to our children that inheritance of civil and political rights which was the legacy our fathers left to us. It is enjoined upon all Assistant Assessors, that while they perform their duties with idelity to the government, that their official intercourse with their fellow citizens be characterized by prudence, discretion and gentlemanly courtesy.

The President having entrusted me with the duty of preparing and seasonably placing in the hands of the Collector of this District the tax lists of this assessment division, I respectfully request all persons liable in any way to assessment, forthwith to call upon the Assistant Assessor of the district where they reside, and make and deliver to him the lists required by Section 6 of the act, and to do and perform all other duties and obligations required by the law.

\*\*GEORGE W. WILCOX.\*\*

\*\*Assessor for Third Collection District of Maine.\*\*

\*\*WHITMANYS\*\*

\*\*SENTION of EUNICE C. BEAN. Administrative, on the estate of Heackinh C. Bean, late of Sidney, in the County of Kennabece.

The Previous of EUNICE C. BEAN. Administrative in the county of EUNICE C. BEAN. Administrative on the estate of Heackinh C. Bean, late of Sidney, in the County of Kennabece.

The Previous of EUNICE C. BEAN. Administrative in the county of Kennabece.

The Previous of EUNICE C. BEAN. Administrative, and decoased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased, is not suificient to pay the law that the person makes and deliver to him the lister equired by Section 6 of the act, and to do and perform all other duties and obligations required by the law.

\*\*GEORGE W. WILCOX.\*\*

\*\*Assessor for Third Collection District of Maine.\*\*

\*\*WHITMANYS\*\*

\*\*SEUNICE C. BEAN. Administrative, and the result of the estate of Heackinh C. Bean, late of Sidney, in the County of Mennada against said estate, by the sum of we hundred dollars; that said deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the deceased of the

WHITMAN'S

IMPROVED CIDER AND WINE MILLS.
These mills, which are so much sought after by all who have witnessed their operation, are made of different sizes, from the small wine Mill or APPLE or CIDER MILL. The large, with two men, is capable of grinding and pressing apples for from 4 to 8 barrels of cider. The mill is light, compact, and portable, occupying 27 inches by 4 feet floor room, easily operated and of low price.

There are many advantages in these mills over the old style of mill. These enable small quantities to be worked at a time, and carly in the season. When dropped apples are until for making cider, they may be made into vinegar, without having the Price of Cider Mill, \$40.

Price of Cider Mill, \$40.

Price of Wine Mill with Press, \$14 and \$15.

I shall be pleased to have all come and examine my goods at WINTHROP AGRICULTURAL WORKS, where may be found a general assortment of Agricultural Tools, Threshing Machines which challenge the world, and other machinery.

L. WHITMAN,

6w40

Mechanic's Row, Winthrop, Me.

TO THE LADIES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

JAMES E. DAY, late of China,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
September 1, 1862. 33\* CYRENIUS K. EVANS.

FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
To which the attention of the citizens of Augusta and surrounding towns is invited. Having purchased exclusively for cash, we shall offer them at prices to suit the times.
P. S. Having secured the services of a competent and skillful Milliner, we guarantee satisfaction. An early call is solicited.

BARTON & MERRILL.
Augusta, April 12, 1862.

BARTON & MERRILL.
Augusta, April 12, 1862.

BARDON & MERRILL.
Augusta, April 12, 1862.

See Samuet between the two supportions that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, on the estate of MANCHESTER. In the Country of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to adjust the same for settlement; and all indebted to adjust the same for settlement; and all indebted to adjust the same for settlement; and all indebted to adjust the same for settlement; and all indebted to adjust the same for settlement; and all indebted to adjust the same for settlement; and all indebted to adjust the same for settlement; and all indebted to adjust the same for settlement is an indepting to the support that the same for settlement is a support to support the support to a support to a support to a support to support the support to a sup

PARROT & BRADBURY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IX

Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard,

Cheese, Fish, Salt, Cement, Lime, White and Red Ash Anthracite
Coal, Rest Cumberland Coal, for Smiths' use, &c.,

Water Street, Augusta, Maine.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of SALVA WHITE, late of Monnouth, in the Country of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are acid to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to August 11, 1862, 3e\* CELIA P. WHITE.

KENNEBEC & PORTLAND RAILROAD. SUMMEB ARRANGEMENT. Commencing April 14th, 1862.

PASSENGER TRAINS and Boston, at 11.15 A. M., cor-as follows: Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston, at 11.15 A. M., cor-Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston, 8t 11.10 A. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin Baliroad for Lewiston, Livermore Falla, Wilton and Farmington.

Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta at o'clock, P. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin trains for stations on that road; and at Augusta with the Somerset and Kennebee Road for Waterville, Keudall'a Mills and Skowhegan; and at Kendall'a Mills with the Penobscot & Kennebee Road for Pittsfield, Newport and Bangor; arriving came night. Monday Morning and Saturday Evening Trains. On Mondays trains leave Augusta at 5.30 A. M., and Bath at 6.30 A. M., for Portland, connecting with the 8.45 A. M. train for Lowell and Boston.

Leave Portland on Saturdays at 8.15 P. M., on arrival of train from Boston, for Bath and Augusta.

STAGE CONNECTIONS. STAGE CONNECTIONS.

Stages leave Bath dally, (Sundays excepted.) at 3 P. M., on arrival of train from Portland and Boston, for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Rockland and Thomaston.

Stages leave Augusta daily, (Sundays excepted.) for Belfast, on arrival of train from Portland and Boston.

Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Kennebec & Portland, Androscoggin, and Somerset & Kennebec Roads.

Freight Trains run daily between Augusta and Portland.

B. H. CUSHMAN, Manager and Sup't.

Augusta, June 24, 1862

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
THE splendid and fast Steamship "CHESA
PEAKE," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as FEARE," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

This vessel is fitted up with fine accommodations for passen gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5, including Fare and State-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebea, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer before 3 P. M., on the day that she leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to

THOROUGH BRED SO. DOWN

SHEEP FOR SALE.

The undersigned has now on hand and for sale, a number of splendid South Down Bucks and Ewes. These animals, the owner takes pride in saying, belong to a noble stock of Thorough breeds, the South Down being of that kind originally imported by Samuel Thorn, of New York.

My ram, purchased of Samuel Thorn purchased at Mr.

Norris' Auction for \$180. His sire Tommy York was purchased at minportant Webb Ewe that Samuel Thorn putrehased at Mr.

Norris' Auction for \$180. His sire Tommy York was purchased of Mr. Thorn at the same time. They were sired by "112," and he was imported in 1858—cost \$650 in England. My ram is now 5 years old, weighs over 200 pounds, and as I am about to make another purchase, thinking it better for my flock after breeding four years, he will be sold at a great bargain.

I have from 15 to 20 Bucks, and 20 to 30 Ewes, from 3 months to 2 years old, that will be sold at reduced prices. No better quality can be procured in England or America, as my stock that he bred.

The attention of the Agriculturist, and of sheep growers particularly, is invited to these specimens which have, never, been

ram and ewes were Mr. Thorn's choice animals out of hundreds that he bred, the the field of the Agriculturist, and of sheep growers particularly, is invited to these specimens which have never been surpassed for breeding qualities, strength and beauty by any similar atock brought to Maine.

Also two Full Blooded Alderney Bulls, one three years old in October, the other, two years in November.

Persons wishing any of the above named sheep or bulls, can secure a good bargain by applying to me by letter or personally.

On the farm of Ws. S. Ghaser, Farmingdale.

Please address S. B. McCausland, Gardiner, Me., as the farm is only a short distance from Gardiner Post Office.

3047

FARM FOR SALE IN PISCATA-QUIS.

The subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It contains about 100 acres of land, 25 of which is wood land, the balance in pasturage and tiliage. It is 2½ mites from the villages of Dover and Foxcroft, Dover being the County seat. Dover market for all kinds of produce (postates except) is as good as Bangor. Society good. There are five meeting houses in the village, viz.: Methodist, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Universalist and Congregationalist.

The tilinge land is under a good state of cultivation; a good orchard of nearly 100 trees, about one-third grafts; some 200 cords of wood could be drawn to market and then retain enough for farm use. The house was built new about 9 years ago, and cords of wood could be drawn to market and then retain enough for farm use. The house was built new about 9 years are, and has one of the best cellars. There are belidings connecting the house with the barn. The size of barn is 41 by 41 feet, and has a cellar. The house when built, costs over \$1000. A more beautiful location cannot be found in the State of Maine.

All of the above can be hought for \$1150\$. It is an unprecedented barge'n, but circumstances are such that I am disposed to make such an offer. Inquire of OTIS 8. SMITIL.

Foxeroft, July 21, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for sale a desirable Farm in Bruns wick, situated on the main road between that wick, situated on the main road between that with the sail, well watered. It has a pienty of tilinge, pasturage, and wood land. Also a quary of excellent granite, and is within one mite of "Oak Hill Eustion," (K. & P. B. B.,) and Post Office. Price reasonable. Apply to

BEBECCA PENNELL

Brunswick, July 7, 1862.

PURE BLOOD DEVONS

MAPLEWOOD FARM,

South Windham.

PAPER HANGINGS, At the old stand of DORR & CRAIG,

Augusta, March 31, 1862.

West end of Kennebee bridge.

6mis16

JOSEPH ANTHONY,
Dealer in

AUGUSTA, ME. gr Cash, and the highest market price paid for SHIPPING FURS. WHEELER & WILSON'S

No. 11 C app's Block, Congress St., Portland,

Office Horns, At Augusta, for 2 to 3 P. M.
At Hallowell, from 10 to 11 A. M. J. B. FILLEBROWN,

Now in store, 5,000 bushels prime old yellow Corn.
5,000 bushels mixed Corn.
300 bushels Rye.
1,600 barrels fresh ground Flour.
450 tons Coal.
All of which will be sold cheap for cash.
PARROTT & BRADBURY.
Appressa. August. 1862.

WISHING to make a change in my business. I now offer my entire Stock of new and choice PAPER-HANGINGS, and GILT CLOTH WINDOW-CURTAINS at cost. F. W. KINSMAN, Druggist and Apothecary, No. 7 Union Block.

Augusta, July 1st, 1861.

20 HOGSHEADS early crop Cuba Molasses.
Tierces and libls. P. R. and New Orleans Molasses,
30 Chests Tea.
Hogshealls and Bbls. of Sugar, &c.,
For sale by
JOHN McARTHUR,
No. 1 Market Square.

One door North of Cushnoc House, State Street, August Office Hours: from 11 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M

D. WHITING, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND BURGEON.

DENTIST.

CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

PAUL MERRILL, M. D., OFFICE-One door south of Anthony's Hat and Fur Store,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Brunswick, July 7, 1862. JOHN F. ANDERSON,

WE are prepared to supply any required demand for these articles; also Brushes, Colors, Varnishes, Japan, Spirita Tur-pentine, &c., &c. As usual, DRUGS and MEDICINE. A good assortment of

IMPROVED SOUTH DOWNS
FOR SALE.

I have for sale a choice Flock of South Downs for Breeding Stock. They comprise two-year-old and one-year-old Rams, Buck lambs, breeding Ewes, and Ewe lambs. My South Downs are from the beat imported English Stock, and of good size. My heaviest lambs will now reach 100 pounds.

OBADIAH WHITTIER.
North Vienna, Aug. 25, 1862.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

VARNEY, Agent,

WINTHROP, - - - MAINE.

Operating Surgeon,

Poetry.

Come from the pine-clad hills and furthest river, That cauch the rising of the eastern sun, With source yows and giant will deliver From treason's tread the land of Washisoton. Come from the hills where fountains pure and gushing Flow with the emblems of a better life;

Or, like the cataract in thunders rushing, Press on and conquer in the holy strife. Come from the loom where artist-hands are weaving Come from the loom where artist-hands are wearing their rare devices in the warp and woof; The stronger web in Time's great loom is loaving A mighty future or a tyrant's hoof; With living threads that beat with love's pulsations, And glow with images of Freedom's fire, Weave now the destiny of coming nations, That else shall gather at the solemn pyro!

Come from the fields, O brave and sturdy yeoman! Come from the hearthstones where ye love to:
Now is the hour to meet the bloody focus an,
Then back victorious all your laurels bring?
The songs of peace are for the day of triumph,
When Freedom's harvest all is gathered in.
Then come: on wider fields of truth and duty,
Reap long and well amid the battle din.

Come from the Keystone in the arch of Union ! Bring from dark mines the treasures lying deep The fires grow hotter in the nation's furnace, With fiercer blasts that will not let us sleep;

With stalwart arms our heroes now are molding Pillars of iron for our temple dome, Which now we forge, while other lands, beholding, Hear the great auvil ring in Freedom's home. Come from the mountain, lake, and fertile prairie,

Blooming in verdure where the freemen toil;
Strike for the waters that shall onward carry
Forth to the world the riches of your soil;
Btrike for the freedom of the mighty river!
Strike for the glory of your Western land!
Strike, freemen! fill victorious blows shall shiver
Ail the base foes that in your pathway stand. Come from the South, O well-tried sons of sorrow

Come from the East, O sons of Pilgrim sires! ome from the West, O brother! Now on NEVER while Freedom kindles up immortal fires.

## Our Story-Teller.

### THE MINISTER'S SWEATHEART.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Young William Betsworth arose in the pulp of the quaint old church at Eimsdale to deliver his first sermon, and cast his soft blue eyes along the aisles and up to the gallery, where the organ stood and where the choir sat. Now that the hymn was over, and the last low murmur of the organ had melted into silence—now that all those faces were turned towards him, and the hush seemed to say, more plainly than words could, "We are waiting for you," the young minister understood at last the ordeal which lay before him, and stood there with a beating heart and a cheek that changed from red to white, and from white to red again, with every breath.

One accustomed to the sight of crowded houses and to the knowledge that the words which fell from his lips were listened to and criticised by men of letters and women of the world, might have smiled at the confusion elicited by the presence of those old-fashioned farmers and their uneducated wives, and wonder how one who, judging by his face, had not only talent but ambition, could have been content to make even his first effort in the presence of such an audience.

Talented the young man certainly was, and ambitious also, though he scarcely knew it yet himself; but the little village was his world, the people in those brown old pews seemed, for Again, as he unfolded the white paper covered with his delicate, distinct handwriting, his blue eyes wandered about the church, and read the faces upturned towards him. There, grim and unpromising, sat Deacon Grumble, looking out for some flaw in doctrine or some wandering sentence which savored of a want of zeal. Yonder was Deacon Doleful, ready to shake his head in an old man venerable, who had no faith in "young whom he was looking bowie-knives. These, and a host of other malcontents, were to be propitiated; and there also were his old father and mother, fond and anxious as parents could be, and sitting beside them, his scapegrace brother, Jasper, the wildest scion of that quiet family, brownskined, gipsey-eyed, and laughter-loving. Bold in his speech and careless in his mirth, he was a far better judge of the true merits of his sermon (from a worldly point of view) than any other there. William dreaded this auditor more than all the rest—for had not bold Jasper, in his hardihood, declared that a minister, to be a proper teacher of his flock, should be talented and enlightened as well as good and zealous? And further more, to the intense horror of good Deacon Doleful, that "fine reading should not be confined to the stage, but should be admitted to the pulpit." Jasper-what would Jasper think of his

The paper was unfolded and spread upon the re him, and the young minister strove to put these thoughts away, and to think only of great and holy cause in which he had enlisted, and of the One whose smile outweighs that of the whole world. If he struggled vainly, others older and wiser than he may have done the same for Ambition will not always seat herself quietly beside the church porch, but oftentimes will follow her slave along the aisles, and up the carpeted steps into the very pulpit, as she might followed him to any scene of public strife or triumph, teaching him that ministers are but men, and that of all the preachers on this earth of ours there was but One-a holy One-about whose pictured head the old painters always drew a glory, ho could forget man's praise or blame, and struggled on through scorn and persecution and temptation, the cross and thorny crown his only earthy tributes, without one blot or blemish on his snowy soul, the spotless gift of God re-

In his self-reproach, young William Botsworth made no such excuse for his mental delinquencies, but thought himself at that moment the greatest sinner upon earth.

The text was read, and the first words of his

sermon were upon the minister's lips, when the church door opened once more to admit two ladies, who came softly up the aisle, and seated themselves very near the pulpit. Both were young, and one-the smallest and the most girlish golden curls, which fell below her waist. But it was upon the other that William Betsworth's blue eyes rested involuntarily, and it seemed to the young man as though Satan was indeed tempting him in earnest. If it were wrong to think of the effect of his sermon, how doubly wrong it was to go wandering back to his boyhood, and to see and the garden, with its ranks of red roses, and the school-house, where the girls sat on one side and the boys on the other, and to see, amidst all, a pair of soft black eyes and a childish figure, and to feel a dimpled hand within his own, and to hear a baby voice say, sobbingly-"But I will come back some day to be your little wife."

stairs and stood there beside Ambition. No one guessed all this save the young minister himself, and when the sermon was done, Deacon Grumble nodded approval to Deacon Doleful, and his moth-

a crooked pin. Yet she knew him. And he-was it possible that he would have remembered her?" So she ran on, and her golden-haired (sister, Effie, smiled beside her like a happy child. In a tittle while she left them, and when she was quite out of sight, William Betsworth went back into the house, and thought how strange it was that all these was and traval in a foreign land

He preached that night again, and strove, if ever man did strive, to be no hypocrite; and it was only too easy, now, to forget the frowns of Deacon Grumble or the sighs of Deacon Doleful, while Caroline Graham sat there looking at him with her soft black eyes. And when that night he sought his little bed-room, he found himself thinking of her once more. He had spoken to her, and she remembered the school-house and the garden, and the pond where the water lilies grew; whether she remembered, also, that baby promise, he could not tell. With this thought the young minister fell asleep, and no one could have blamed him more than he blamed himself next morning.

Time passed on, and that ordeal of the first Sabbath had grown to be an ordinary habit. The congregation were no longer fearfully wide awake, and he was used to their faces and to his new positive, as obbing utterance of his name, in an unconscious clasping of the arms about his neck, he had read the truth. She loved him—she, the betrothed wife of his absent brother—even as he loved her. "Let me die, now," he murmured—before I am tempted beyond my feeble strength. His heart must not be broken also; "and as the color came to the white face again, he laid her softly down, with one long, parting kiss upon her forehead, and so left her.

On that Christmas morning, when the bells were ringing for church, a stranger occupied the pulpit, and there were hushed voices and softened footsteps in the parsonage, where the youngest minister lay very near the gates of death; and weeks passed by before the shadow of his former is self stood at the little window looking out upon the grave-stones in the church-yard, and wonder-ing if life would always be so dreary. As he gazed,

and he was used to their faces and to his new position. But if Caroline Graham was absent from the service, he was conscious of a blank, lost feeling artists to the service of the servic the service, he was conscious of a blank, lost feeling, which he had no power to overcome, and by this time he searcely strove to do so, for he had begun to feel as though the thoughts which had nothing earthly in them. He had loved her all his life. If she had not returned it, he should never have loved another woman. So he thought, and so he said to himself over and over again—believing it truly, as lovers always do believe their fancies. And it had grown to be another habit of his to walk towards her home upon those golden autumn evenings, and finding her upon the porch or in the garden, to join her, and sit talking with her for hours. His brother Jasper was often with him, and with them also sat or walkoften with him, and with them also sat or walkoften with him, and with them also sat or walked golden-haired Effie; but William thought
neither of these nor of the portly Mr Graham,
who would fain have entered into theological
disquisitions with him, nor of the placid Mrs.
Graham, perpetually knitting beside him. He
spoke to all, and seemed to look at all, but in
reality Caroline was the only one he saw or listreality Caroline was the only one he saw or listvalue of the world ways, to world the window, with this
thought at his heart, he saw Jasper standing close
beside him. His face was glowing with joy, and
beside him. His face was glowing with joy, and
beside him. His face was glowing with joy, and
beside him. His face was glowing with joy, and
beside him. His face was glowing with joy, and
beside him. Will, was a support to the world ways.

"You are well now, Will," he said softly,
"You are well now, Will," he said softly,
"You are well now, Will," he said softly, reality Caroline was the only one he saw or list-ened to. Had he been less in love, less deeply

himself some pain.

He had other thoughts upon his mind beside. day. Jasper had always been a trouble to them, and was one still. He was very wild and reckless, clutched his brother's arm. "Effic!" he cried, and was often absent from the village; and there were bills for the angry father to pay, and stories which brought tears to the mothers eyes, and William must soothe the one and comfort the

other, and avert what blame he could from the wild brother he loved so dearly.

And so the autumn passed and winter came,

arbor.

It was upon Christmas Eve that William Betsas a mother might her infant.

William Betsworth married his brother and
William Betsworth married his brother and ed by her hand, from the window of his own dear home. "And the meanest hovel, the lowliest hut that could be built in any uncivilized pitable hearth.—Sunday Times. land, would be a home to me if her presence blessed it," said the young minister, with tear- RETURN OF AN ARCTIC EXPLORER. filled eyes; and bending his fair head in the bright starlight, he thanked God who had taught

The barque George Henry, Capt. Buddington.

bright starlight, he thanked God who had taught him how to love.

Jasper had been from home that evening, and as William opened the garden gate it startled him to see his brother standing on the threshold, with something unusual in his bearing and in the expression of his handsome face. It startled him more when, lingering yet in the shadow, unseen by them, he saw Caroline come out into the lamplit hall and lay her hand upon his brother's arm, and his heart stood still as Jasper bent his head above that hand and kissed it. They spoke in above that hand and kissed it. They spoke in whispers and he could not hear their words, but would not consent to make up a boat party for the meaning of that interview was plain to him, the purpose of prosecuting the work.

The intervening time was occupied in learning bling, he leant upon the little gate-post, with a deadly faintness at his heart. He could not tives, who by their contact with the whalemen,

you going in?"

and fortune; and just yet we are to tell no one save her sister and yourself; and I am to go to the city and come back to claim her when I am what I should be to be her husband; and then, when her parents can no longer call me wild and company, and several native boats are taken for the company, and several native boats are taken for the company, and several native boats are taken for the company, and several native boats are taken for the company, and several native boats are taken for the company. and undestrying, and my own are as proud of me the purpose of hunting and fishing with. Thus as they are now of you, we will tell them all, and provided with personnel and materiel they started,

and answered-"Yes."

in silence. He could not reproach either Caroline or Jasper. How should they guess his secret wood, and a portion of a cannon shot, which when he had not suspected theirs? And she would be happy, and his brother would be led

The coal had been overgrown with moss, and a would weep no longer for her youngest born, and none should ever know of the cross which had although embedded in the coal dust for nearly laid upon him; and, at the last, the slumber under those white grave-stones would be the most piece of iron is well worn with the rust of so welcome, and the chains which bound his heart to earth more easily broken. And, then, as he One of the most palpable facts in connection thought of her pure beauty, the man cast down the martyr, and sobbing forth—"But I thought the martyr, and sobbing forth—"But I thought the loved me! Oh, my God! I thought she loved me! Oh, my God! I thought she loved feet deep, and one hundred feet long, a species of me!" He flung himself upon the floor, and laid dry dock, leading down to the water.

ise to the letter, and William had buried love and grief in his own breast together. When Jasper wrote to him, he always found a tiny note, with-obliged to return. All of this crew were severely out direction of any kind, within the envelope, and always handed it, with a few brief words, to native land, and being severely frost bitten, the Caroline. But he went no longer along that road at eventide, and sat no more beside her. Their The information at eventide, and sat no more beside her. Their information respecting the fate of two of interviews were few and brief, and her manner to the boats' crews of Sir John Franklin's expedihim had altered so far that he half feared she tion is not yet as clear as could be desired. guessed his secret. It was hard to keep aloof facts are these : guessed his secret. It was hard to keep aloof from her, but he dared not trust himself so soon.

And so a whole long year passed, and Christmas for he has made several—a party of strange Intime came around again, and Jasper was coming nuits came to his stopping place, and from them

and I may talk to you again, may I not? I can't immersed in his own dreams, he might not have been so blind to what was passing before him, if you are strong enough to marry us. And been so blind to what was passing before him, and might have read the story which would have have just told mother, and she is crying in her been so plain to other eyes, and so have spared himself some pain.

He had attended to the standard of the sta William Betsworth gave a great start and

> 'you do not mean Effie?" Who else should I mean ?" "You have not forgotten?"
> "Effic and not Caroline!" faltered William. Jasper started at him in amazement-"You never thought so?" he said.

"How could I think otherwise?" gasped Wil-And so the autumn passed and winter came, bringing long bright evenings, when the moon glittering upon the bare branches of the clm trees about the parsonage, and he could see afar, upon his nightly path, the red light from her window shining out upon the drifts of newly fallen snow like a beacon glowing there to guide him into harbor.

"How could I think otherwise?" gasped William. I saw you kiss her hand. You never told me otherwise."
"I kissed her hand because she had been so kind to us, hopeful of our happiness, and so trustful of my good intentions," said Jasper. "Oh, Will! I begin to understand now." And Jasper folded his brother to his heart and held him there,

worth started across that lonely path to ask of Caroline Graham the question which had been on his lips so long; and as he marked the lamp it is very certain that he never went to India, or light growing nearer and brighter, he thought to any distant land, for if you were to visit that that thus it might glow on some future day light-old parsonage to-day you would find him there,

ministers," and would fain have had an octogenarian in every pulpit; and further back, Squire Grey, the abolitionist, side by side with uncle Gobble, the pro-slavery man of the village, at whom he was looking bowlesknives. These and Hall was not idle, for with his boat he settled the

you shall marry us, and we shall all be so happy living on prepared food, in small quantities, but together. Shall we not, Will?"

And William forced his broken heart to silence, Mr. Hall went to the Countess of Warwick Mr. Hall went to the Countess of Warwick and answered—"Yes."

Alone that night he struggled with his agony, standing in the cold midnight beside his chamber window, whence he could see the white stones of the graveyard rising from the white snow which lay about them. He had suffered and would suffer the could be seen that the could be suffered and would suffer the could be suffered and would suffer the could be suffered and would suffer the country of their debarkation relies to the country of the country o

to seek a purer and a holier life, and his mother dark vegetable growth; the brick looked quite

there until the grave-stones and the white snow cavation the party of Frobisher's men who were were kissed by the red sunrise, and the blessed captured by the Esquimaux on his first voyage, morn of Christmas dawned once more upon the with the assistance of some of their captors, built world.

" a small vessel, in which they were to embark and Jasper was in the city and redeemed his prom-sail to England. In due time she was completed

very wrong; yet he could not help it any more than he could help those other thoughts, for there before him were those soft black eyes, a child's no longer, and that childish form altered to a woman's.

Induct application in the learning a place in his profession; and he was fast attaining a place in his profession; and he was fast attaining a place in his profession; and, as he wrote to William, the secret would straits. These men, 'cudlemas,' or white men, stopped on one of the Lower Savage Islands, of those little white notes in the letter which brought these tidings, and William walked over which is not the letter which of Hudson's Straits, bound through the straits. These men, 'cudlemas,' or white men, 'cudlemas,' or white men, 'which is near the main land on the north side which lie near the main land on the north side which land whic home upon a visit. No one called him wild now, and he was fast attaining a place in his profession: came down Hudson's Straits, bound through the "I will come back some day and be your little wife!" These words sounded in his ears over and over again, and Love climbed the pulpit stairs and stood there beside Ambition. Yet the fire, and he saw that her lashes were wet with stones, and wonger and wonger and the saw that her lashes were wet with stones, and wonger and wonger and wonger and the saw that her lashes were wet with stones, and wonger and the fire. Then, as he looked at her, he saw how thin she had grown, and marked the pallor of her fair young check, and read in her whole mien something that told of sorrow crushed down by a strong will, but struggling yet for mastery.

'Are you ill?'' he asked, almost involuntarily.

ever been."

"A year ago! she murmured, as though she spoke against her will. "A year ago. Yes it is Christmas time again. I had almost forgotten it." Her cheeks were whiter now than the snow without the door, and startled by her wild glance and hollow voice. William Betsworth sprang forward just in time to save her from falling to the floor. Senseless and white she lay, and he placed

had altered his playmate so little, and into what a beautiful blossom the tender bud of that spring time had expanded.

He preached that night again, and strove, if ever man did strive, to be no hypocrite; and it was only too easy, now, to forget the frowns of Deacon Grumble or the sighs of Deacon Defaul,

Northern Missouri.

Knowledge of the country and its traditions is wonderful, and any explorer would feel justly wonderful, and any explorer would feel justly broud of her services. Tuk-er-lik-e-ta, the intended expanded.

The Hannibal and St. Jon Have for sate of the field performing picket duty, acting as guards to the roads and supporting the batteries.

Up to this time all our batteries had been stationed to the left of the turnnike as the positions of the left of the turnnike as the positions.

# The War for the Union.

dated his letter from the battle field, Sunday even-

THE BATTLE GROUND.

The rebel position was on the sides and summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on each side of the Gap known as Frog Gap, through which the main road on the turnpike, from Middletown to Hagerstown passes. The gap is distant from Middletown Middletown about three miles, and from Frederick twe ve miles. Boonsboro' the next important town to Middletown on the turnpike, is two miles from the gap, on the other side of the mountains. The mountains in the vicinity of the gap are steep and rugged, and rendered difficult to ascend, unless by the ordinary thoroughfares, on account of numerous ledges and loose rocks which afford no permanent foothold. From base to top they are covered with a thick wood, thereby giving protection to the party in possession, and making the progress of the attacking force doubly hazardous. Bolivar, a village boasting of six or making the progress of the attacking force doubly hazardous. Bolivar, a village boasting of six or eight dwellings, is situated on the main road between Middletown and the gap, and about one and a half miles from the latter place. At Bolivar a road branches off from each side of the main road, the two roads taking a circuitous course to the mountains, and gradually ascending them, join the main road again at the gap.

The early position of the Union army, or where the line of battle was first formed, was on a piece of rising ground on the right and left of the main road between Bolivar and the mountains. As the after a contest of thirty minutes they wavered

THE FORCES ENGAGED. was Cox's of Reno's corps. Next came the Penn-Staff, was where he always is on such occasions—sylvania Reserve Corps, Ricketts' and King's diat the front. The line did not give way for an visions, under command of the gallant and brave instant, but kept moving forward and upward, Hooker. We had batteries stationed on both wings, but at no one time was there over ten or enemy's ranks, until at last the rebels broke and The enemy's force is supposed to have amount-thence down on the other side.

ed to about 40,000 men. He probably used twelve pieces of cannon. The force of Gen. Longstreet men were called upon to do some severe fighting,

firing the first shot. This battery was stationed about six hundred yards to the left of the turn-pike, the fire being directed at no particular. The centre column was the last to come into pike, the fire being directed at no particular place, but with a view of shelling the woods gen- action. The same success that marked the adbrace, but with a view of shelling the works. The erally, so as to draw a reply from the rebels. The firing was continued for over an hour, but the enemy did not respond until Cox's division apduration, the rebels fled, leaving the top of the peared in the main road, advancing to take a position. Two pieces stationed in the Gap were Darkness prevented us from pursuing the enemy then opened upon the column. The troops, how- further at that time. ever, turned into a field at the left of the road. before any injuries were effected. Here they remained in line of battle for an hour and a half. In the mean time the enemy's position having been discovered, Robertson directed the fire of his pieces to the Gap. Soon after the rebels opened another battery at the right of the Gap, thousand will cover the list of our casualties. I and subsequently still another battery at the left. It was then evident that the rebels intended to not exceed our own. Altogether we captured two It was then evident that the rebels intended to make a vigorous stand on the mountain. Since the preceding day they had brought up extra pieces of cannon, for as before stated, they had but three, at the most, in the skirmishes of a glass, the enemy's movements. He was of a glass, the spine by a musket ball—the ball move, even when he saw Jasper coming rapidly he was enabled soon to understand and to be untowards him, and so they were beside each other derstood. In the matters of clothing and food during the week. The enemy was now firing struck in the spine by a musket ball—the ball

A heavy connonading then ensued, but as you going in?"

Not now, I am not well," William had just strength enough to say.

His brother twined his arm around his waist in boyish fashion. "Come with me, then, he said, "I have something to tell you. Perhaps you cause what it is already. I think sort was the whole sweep of land around the bay. On the 27th of September, 1861, the fail boat. A half an hour later all the enemy's guns what it is already. I think sort were most wastern as a much depended, was totally silent, but were the meren's guns were silent. and saw the whole sweep of land around the bay.

"I have something to tell you. Perhaps you guess what it is already. I think everyone must know how well I love her.

There was a fearful struggle in poor William's breast, but he kept silence, and did not thrust away the arm that encircled him.

"And so, continued Jasper, "although I have been so wild and so little deserving of a pure heart like hers, I have somehow won it, and to night she gave me the sweet promise that she would be mine; and I am going to lead a different would be mine; and I am going to lead a different would be mine; and I am going to lead a different and fortune; and just yet we are to tell no one save her sister and yourself; and I am to all a more and female, he started on his Northern journ-save her sister and yourself; and I am to all a more and female, he started on his Northern journ-save her sister and yourself; and I am to tell no one save her sister and yourself; and I am to tell no one save her sister and yourself; and I am to the said, he started on his Northern journ-save her sister and yourself; and I am to tell no one save her sister and yourself; and I am to tell no one save her sister and yourself; and I am to the said and so little deserving of a pure to the barque, had been lost in the gale of the mountain at the left, the rebels again protect the three the woods on the side of the mountain at the left, the rebels again protect the the three or 'Amera,' a tender to the agree which here on the moving of Cox's division all about a hundred and fifty men. The story is silent, but upon the moving of Cox's division all about a hundred and fifty men. The story is silent, but upon the moving of Cox's division all about a hundred and fifty men. The story is silent, but upon the moving of Cox's division all about a hundred and fifty men. The story is dueed their pieces at the right of the Gap.

A half an hour later all the enemy's guns were silent, but upon the moving of Cox's Massachusetts battery of six pieces was now brought up t

By 11 o'clock Cox's division had arrived at the mostly soldiers from woods, and a few minutes later had entered for the purpose of getting round the enemy's right. Together they interred eighty-five, a greater part of whom were horribly mutilated. Near the

Cook's Battery took a favorable position for any items of information from her. shelling the woods in advance of the division, but Major Brown penetrated as far as the fork of they had hardly got to work when the rebels fired the roads to Yellow Medicine and Coteau prairie, they had harry got to work when the receis fred to reach particles and characteristic and doned their pieces, and ran to the rear, leaving four or five of their comrades dead upon the ion, and they encamped for the night on Birch ground. The drivers of the caissons also partook Coolie, opposite the agency, and three miles from of the panic, and dashed headlong through the it. Next morning (Tuesday) at the early break ranks of Cox's Division, which was drawn up in of day, as the guards were being changed, the line of battle a few yards in the rear. Two com- sentinels saw some objects moving over the prairie panies of a cavalry regiment, which were support- toward them; they at first supposed them cattle, ing the battery, also galloped through the line of infantry, thus leaving four pieces of artillery (the other two having been detached to another part of the field) to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Within ten minutes the whole encampment was with over 250 spragge pouring from

der the command of Reno ceased operations, and the artillery alone continued the duel. The guns used thus far were 6, 10 and 12 pounders. Simthey were surrounded by Indians who endeavored mons' Ohio battery of four 20 pounder pieces was now placed in position on the left, and commenced throwing shells to the right of the Gap, at which point the rebels had again stationed a battery. The firing for a while was exceedingly animated, but the 20 pounders proved to much for the rebels, and they were compelled, in the course of half an hour, to change the position of their guns. At the expiration of the next half hour, their whole command left for ther relief. The 7th regardless was now placed in position of the Gap, at which half hour, to change the position of their guns. At the expiration of the next half hour, their whole command left for ther relief. The 7th reg-guns were silenced. In this battle the enemy did iment had but just joined us, and the men were not appear to have so many guns as usual, or if he did have them, he did not bring them into the tidings of a brush with the savages with a practice. The 32 pounder which he was so fond shout, and eagerly pushed on with us without

At 2 P. M. the head of Gen. Hooker's column McLaron's division. appeared coming up the turnpike to reinforce Reno. The column took the road branching off from the turnpike to the right, near Bolivar, and number of Indians around continually increased, proceeded to the foot of the mountains. All along the line the utmost enthusiasm was manifested encampment, the skirt of the woods and the ray-

eral able to and willing to lead them forward to face the enemy.

At 3 P. M. the line of battle from right to left was formed in the following order, near the base of the mountains on the right, and at the edge of a piece of woods on the mountain slope at the left: The first brigade of Ricketts' division on the extreme right, which was about one mile north of the turnpike; the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, the right resting on Ricketts' left; the Second Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters on the road branching off from the turnpike at the right; the second and third brigades of Ricketts' division between the branch road and the turnpike; King's division, (commanded by Gen. Hatch.) at the left of the turnpike, the right resting on the turnpike; King's division, (commanded by Gen. Hatch.) at the left of the turnpike, the right resting on the turnpike; King's division between the branch road and the turnpike; King's division, (commanded by Gen. Hatch.) at the left of the turnpike, the right resting on the turnpike; King's division between the branch road and the turnpike; King's division, (commanded by Gen. Hatch.) at the left of the turnpike, the right resting on the turnpike; King's division between the product of the turnpike, the right resting on the turnpike; King's division between the product of the turnpike was a three turnpike.

Having buried the dead, and put the wounded, with all that could be done for their relief, in ambulance wagens, we returned to the fort, and got in at midnight, tired and completely worn out with two days' hard fighting and incessant marching."

tioned to the left of the turnpike, as the position secured there enabled the gunners to work their

Secured there enabled the gunners to work their pieces to advantage.

About one hundred yards in the rear of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was stationed Capt. Cooper's First Pennsylvania Battery, of four pieces, took a position at the extreme right, in the rear of the First Brigade of Ricketts' Division.

A correspondent of the New York Times, who lated his letter from the battle field, Sunday even-lated his letter from the battle field.

ing. Sept. 14, gives the following account of the sanguinary engagement which had just closed: the right and left centre commenced moving sim-ultaneously toward the enemy on the slope of the mountains. The rebels opened on the column with two pieces of cannon, directing the fire of one to the right and the other to the left of the line. They were replied to by one of Simmons' 20-pounders on our left and Cooper's Battery on our right. The enemy continued the firing for upward of an hour, when on account of the severe punishment he was receiving from our guns, and the near approach of our infantry to his pieces, he disappeared on the other side of the

The enemy's shells for the most part went over the Union troops, consequently they did not effect

much damage.

Steadily onward went our long unbroken lin of infantry, until the right wing had gained a piece of woods on the mountain, a short distance from the base, when the Bucktails, who were of rising ground on the right and the mountains. As the road between Bolivar and the mountains. As the day advanced and our forces moved forward, the day advanced and our forces moved for the better. position was changed, but never for the better.

The nearer we approached the mountains the more successfully could the enemy bring his armore successfully could be also are successfully could be als the nearer we approached the mountains the more successfully could the enemy bring his artillery to bear upon our columns. No matter what position we held, the Blue Ridge mountains commanded that position. It will be observed at once that the enemy had a formidable ground of defense, and nothing but undaunted courage wrested it from them.

THE FORCES ENGAGED.

The summit of the mountains. Our lorces pushed them vigorously, and kept up a continuous fire. The valor displayed on this occasion by the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the corps formerly under the command of McDowell, is deserving of the highest praise. Not a straggler could be seen on the field. Every man was at his post in the line. They all seemed determined to force back the enemy and take possession of the mountains in spite of any opposition that might be placed in THE FORCES ENGAGED.

in spite of any opposition that might be placed in their way. Gen. Hooker, accompanied by his

and D. H. Hill were engaged.

THE BATTLE.

The battle commenced with artillery at 7 A. M.

Robertson's U. S. Battery of four light field pieces

The battle commenced with artillery at 7 A. M.

Robertson's U. S. Battery of four light field pieces

The enemy constant and a half. The enemy constant artillery at 7 A. M.

THE RESULT. The result of the battle secures to the Union troops a very important position, inasmuch as it commands the approaches on each side of the mountain, also a vast area of the surrounding

THE INDIAN WAR.

Sanguinary Battle near Redwood, Minn The St. Paul Press of the 6th inst., has lengthy account of a battle with the Indians, between Capt. Grant's company of infantry, Capt. Anderson's cavalry, and a detail of citizens—in

Three times during the day the receis were forced to change the position of their pieces, and late in the afternoon their guns were silent alto-dead there, while the remainder of Capt. Grant's division buried a large number on their side, At this juncture Generals McClellan and Burnside, with their staffs, rode upon the field, where they remained during the continuance of the battle.

At this juncture Generals McClellan and mouth of Beaver river Capt. Grant picked up a woman who had been on the prairie for two weeks. She was in such a state of exhaustion and fright that I have yet been unable to gain

The event caused temporary and only temporary surrounded with over 250 savages, pouring from confusion among the troops. They quickly slies a galling fire into the very midst of our straightened the line and prepared to resist a demonstration observable on the part of the enemy to seize the abandoned pieces. The rebels march fire was briskly returned from our men, who forward to secure their anticipated prize, and at the same moment the Twenty-third Ohio and One Hundreth Pennsylvania Regiments advanced in splendid order to repulse them. The rebels had approached to within about ten feet of the guns when the contest commerced. Each side scannel find at him. The restaurance of the sum of the way ons. At 10 o'clock they commenced throwing up entrenchments, working as they lay, for it was impossible for a man to raise his head without at once having a number of shots when the contest commenced. Each side seemed desperate in its purpose, and the struggle was most exciting. At length the Forty.fifth New with earthworks and the dead horses, which were York came to the rescue and turned the tide of fortune in our favor. Both parties suffered severely in the action. The rebels retreated in great confusion, while our men made the woods resound with cheers.

For the succeeding two hours the infantry under the succeeding two hours the suc

of using against us on the peninsula did not make waiting for food or rest. We marched till tw next morning (Wednesday,) when we joined Maj

for Hooker. Every man in the corps was evidently impressed with the belief that he had a general able to and willing to lead them forward to from our howitzers and cannon made them retreat

The Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co. HAVE FOR SALE

OVER 500,000 ACRES Best Penirie and Timber Farming Lands in

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At low prices, on ten years' credit, at five per cent. interest, Twenty per cent. is deducted for fall payment in cash, or in the Land Blonds of the Company, taken at par. It payment is made within two years from side of purchase, with interest. At present the company, taken at par. It payment is made within two years from side of purchase, with interest. At present the Company's hands desired, very more made to so to be per cent. In the company's hands desired, very more made to be proceed and the first improvements on land bought of the Railroad Company.

Inducements to emigrate to Northern Missouri briefly stated, are as follows:

A fill was:

A side of the company's lands desired, very made the process of the company's hands the first improvements on land bought of the Railroad Company.

Inducements to emigrate to Northern Missouri briefly stated, are as follows:

A mild, healty for them, expenses and improvements to the state of the company in the latter part of June, and geather a valuable crop in the sacceeding for the ploy ; a spring emirant can plant 'isod corn' in the latter part of June, and gather a valuable crop in the sacceeding autumn for faticuling great quantities of beceves and hog; it is only necessary to by land enough for builting, yards, orchards, which is done with improved mowers and rakes at less than one possible to the productions of the supply. All these advantages are estable to the machine whereing autumn for faticuling great quantities of beceves and hog; it is only necessary to by land enough for builting, yards, orchards, which is done with improved mowers and rakes at less than one perfectly and the only and the provided in the provided p

COLONIZATION. Emigrants settling in colonies, will contribute greatly to each other's advantage. Large and choice bodies of land offered, furnish them every facility. To colonize successfully, co-operation is necessary, easy and practical by a little concerted action. Now is the time for multitules, with prudent forethought and action, to secure with little money, rich farms and happy homes, which must rapidly increase in value, for themselves and their posterity.

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Can now, with little money and perfect security to themselves, assist their more destitute but industrious and capable friends to acquire in a little time, valuable farms and pleasant homesteads. The land will abundantly secure the requisite advance, and its prolific productions will soon enable the emigrant to caucel the foun and interest.

Pamphlets containing skeleton maps showing geographical position, Railroad connections, and giving full information, are sent gratis. The Let all wishing to culist their friends to emigrate with them, apply for all they want to circulats. Co-operation in this way will be of mutual advantage to all.

Mental the irons fitted to receive the shears, (which are simply three sprace joints), will be as follows:

No. 1, \$50; No. 2, \$70; No. 3, \$90.

Wrapping chains, Grappiers, and Hooks, if wanted, will be furnished to those who purchase machines, at the lowest cost of manufacturing.

Persons ordering machines will have them delivered at their place of residence, or at the nearest Steamboat or Railroad Depot yaddressing

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Warren, June, 1862.

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The subscriber having returned to his old stand on WAFER STREET, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice,

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

of all descriptions and styles. Having had a long experience in the manufacture of the above articles, he feels confident that he can select those that will give entire satisfaction, both in point of style and durability

Being Agent for several of the best Manufacturers in New England, gentiemen in want of a vehicle for their own use, can either select from the stock on hand, or leave their orders for any style of carriage which they may desire built, which will be warranted in every particular.

WELCOME'S LIVER REGULATOR.

We, the undersigned, having used Wellcome's Liver Rescular to an all Dyspartic Currar for ourselves or families, hereby eer own and Dyspartic Currar for ourselves or families, hereby eer ounde

ALSO, FOR SALE,

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Carriage Wheels, Bent Rims of Hickory and Ash, and Hickory
Spokes of all sizes, constantly on hand. Also Coach Varuish
and Black Varnish for enameled leather tops. Reparing done in all its branches at short notice PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN PAINTING.

Augusta, May 27, 1862. SPAULDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS AND Sweet's Liniment, just received by EBEN FULLER.

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Stoves, Tin Ware, Iron Sinks, Pumps, Bath ing Tubs, Oil Cloth Carpeting, Gas Fix-tures, and Kitchen Furnishing Goods. GAS PIPING, TIN ROOFING.

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For Filling Mattresses, Under Beds, Lounge and Sofa Backs and Sents.

Carriage backs and Cushions, for Stuffing Harness, and for Packing valuable articles of merchandize for transportation, and various other purposes.

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Persons can, by tacking their common bedsacks, have a mattress that will last for years at one-half the cost.

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Dealers and Upholsterers supplied on reason—

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To common the factory of the Back—follow the directions in the circular around ach bottle.

It is good for Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face and Inflammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

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Sold in Augusta by Dona & Craic, F. W. Kinnian, Ess.

Follows the Gircetions in the circular around each bottle.

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Sold in Augusta by Dona & Craic, F. W. Kinnian, Ess.

Follows to fine Back—follow the directions in the circular around each bottle.

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Sold in Augusta by Dona & Craic, F. W. Kinnian, Ess.

Follows the face and Inflammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply or the winter.

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Follows the face and Inflammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply or the winter.

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Follows the face and Inflammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply or the winter.

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able Terms. AGENTS WANTED EV. RYWHERE.

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examine them.

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27

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO., One Door North of Post Office, Augusta, Me., Offers for sale at the lowest cash prices DOUBLE EXTRA-EXTRA AND FAMILY FLOUR All the best brands in the market. Also Corn, Rye, Onts. Barley, Graham Flour and

COD AND POLLOCK FISH. Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—Crane's, Soda, amily, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Candles all sizes. Oakum, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to suit

AGENTS FOR THE GARDINER FLOUR MILL Augusta, Jan. 9th, 1862. NEW SPRING GOODS. KILBURN & BARTON have just received and are now opening, a large stock of ENGLISH. FRENCH and AMERICAN

of the latest importation, to which they invite the mers.

Black and Fancy Dress Silks.

Full stock of Mourning goods, Full stock of Mourning goods,

White do.
Linen and Cotton goods. Shawls, Gloves, &c., &c. Customers will find our stock well worthy of their attention. March 19, 862.

DRESS FABRICS

BATH HOTEL, BY C. M. PLUMMER 386 Washington Street, Bath, Maine. Terms \$1.00 per day. Stable connected with the House. Bath. Feb. 13, 1862.

2,000 Bbls. Flour, 11,500 bushels Corn, 500 "Rye, 20 bbls. Lard, 20 bbis. Lard, 400 tons White and Red Ash Coal, all sizes.

FOR SALE LOW.

HONEY: HONEY: How to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to Bee's in every respect, and at a cost of but 6 cents per pound. Agents are making from \$3 to \$12 per day by its sale. Any family can make it.

Full particulars free to everybody who will address 6m27°

G. G. BERRY, North Strafford, N. H.

DOWDER, SHOT, FUSE AND CAPS. POWDER, Shot, Fuse and Caps, including fine Sporting Powder, constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail, by JOHN MCARTHUR, 34 No. 1 Market Square, Augusta.

PARBER'S HORSE POWERS, best horse medicine in use, for sale by Billiows.

Billiows. F. W. FINEMAN'S. er, H. P. Wocks, Wm. Swett, South Paris.

A. CRAWFORD & CO.'S STUMP AND ROCK LIFTER. AND ELEVATOR.

AND ELEVATOR.

Patented February 18th, 1862.

The subscribers having perfected the above named Machine (and obtained a patent for the exclusive right for the manufacture and sale of the same in the United States,) have unbounded confidence in recommending it to all who have use for a machine of the kind. As it is equally well adapted to all kinds of lifting where heavy bodies require to be elevated, it is indeepensable, a particularly to farmers who have stumps and boulders to be extracted; but the different purposes for which it can be successfully used are too numerous to be enumerated in an advertisement.

Simal drags or shoes may be attached to the shears which ident and answers the double purpose of supporting the weight and hauling the machine from place to place while in use, by means of a horse or oxen, thereby obviating the necessity of moving it by and, which will enable one man alone to operate it to good advantage where not more than 8 or 10 tons are required to be raised.

The machine may also be mounted on two or four wheels, there being several ways to construct a carriage at small expense, the same wheels answering for other purposes on the farm.

Three sizes will be manufactured this season, the prices of which with all the irons fitted to receive the shears, (which are simply three spruce joists,) will be as follows:

WELCOME'S Great German Cough Remedy.

We, the undersigned, having either personally or in our fam liles, used Whlcome's Gerat German Cough Remedy, cheer fully certify that it proves a very excellent vegetable compound, superior to any other medicine we have ever known for what is is recommended. We, therefore, unhesitatingly commend it to the affilied. Brunswick Me. North Whitefield, Me. North Vienna, Maine.

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Mrs. B. Woodside,
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For rheumatic, spinal and hip diseases; neuralgia, ages, sprains, kidney complaints, scandiness of urine, with scaiding, sorce, cuts, bruises, cramp, colic, toothache, headache, diptheria and many other lils. Much cheaper than any other. We feel sure that all who try this Pain Curer will prefer it to any other they can find. Try it.

Call for our circulars.

These medicines are purely vegetable. They are safe in all cases. Prepared by

I. C. WELCOME & CO., Varnouth, Me.

Sold by medicine dealers generally. In Augusta by F. W. Kinsman, and C. F. Potter. KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT TilE attention of the Public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that fiesh is heir to.

Rheumantisms is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Neuralgin—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few amplications.

Neuraligas—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Sprains are caused by an over-extension and a sudden reaction of the muscle—cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment—equally good for man and beast.

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Crausp is a contraction of the muscles caused by a sudde
toppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life ha
ing a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy

heumatic Liniment.

Bilious Colic is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and

Repnedy's Rheumatic Linimen Bilious Colle is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Linimen in warm water every half hour until cured.

Sore Thront and Honracness are caused by an unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of fiannel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed and you will be well in the morning,

Henduche and Throbbing of the Temples is caused by the pressure from insensible perspiration—is cured by

The state of the s

The following is one of a number of testimonials which might be given of the value of this article:

"I have a bed filled with it that has been in constant use for six years, and is good yet.

Rev. H. Whitcher, Augusta."

E. C. COOMBS & CO.

A sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made A sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a "Tratatise on Foreign and Native Herball Preference and Native Herball Preference and Native Herball Preference and Native Herball Preference and I will be a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Pits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Those who are afficied with Consumption Bronchitis or Asthma, may also be cured by the use of my Herbal Preparations. I will send this valuable prescription free to any person on receipt of their name. Address,

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Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
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This Company was incorporated in 1863, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe Home Company, and who prefer to pay at once a fair price for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than run the hazard of repeated assessments in a Mutual one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

17 Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

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3.7 All letters on business connected with the Office, should addressed to the Publishers, Howay & Badous, Augusta, Ma.

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wallis.
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West Penobscot, at and Wednesday, Oct. Hancock, at Elis Wednesday and Thur Oxford, at South Wednesday and Thur Somerset Central, Thursday, Oct. let at Waldo, at Belfast, October 1st, 2d and 3 West Washington, day, October 1st and Franklin, at Farmi Franklin, at Farmi day, Oct. 1st. and 2d, North Aroosteek, Thursday, Oct. 1st ar COUNTY E

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North Kennebec, a
day, Oct. 7th and 8th
North Franklin, at
day, October 8th and
West Somerset, at
Oct. 8th and 9th.

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